In Cycles, Motor Cycles and Accessories before you place your orders elsewhere consult
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
dealers in quality goods at right prices.
Bombay, Poona, Bangalore & Madras.

The Bombay Chronicle

REMEMBER
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
Gives you value for money.
List free.
Bombay, Poona, Bangalore & Madras.

VOL. III. NO. 171 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SUNDAY July				
26th "	Caledonia	8000	....	....
1st August	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
8th "	Khiva	9000	....	....
15th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
22nd "	Kashmir	9000	....	....
29th "	Salsette	6000	Persia	8000
5th Sept.	Mooltan	13000	....	....
12th "	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
19th "	Malabar / Hind	11500	....	....
26th "	Maloja	12500	....	....
3rd Oct	Egypt	8000	....	....
10th "	Salsette	6000	Arabia	8000
17th "	Karmala	9000	....	....
24th "	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
31st "	Caledonia	8000	....	....

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Kiyo Maru	T. Sasaki	5348	15th July	24th July
Fuso Maru	K. Okamoto	4820	27th July	8th August
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	3784	12th Aug.	24th Augt

For Freight apply to:—

E. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

FIRE
LIFE
MARINE
TRANSIT
PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CARS

FOR PROSPECTUS AND RATES
Apply to
E. F. HALLIWELL,
General Insurance Agent.
"BIBLE HOUSE", 166, Hornby Road,
Fort, BOMBAY.
Phone: 2352 Telegrams: "Baltic".

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1676.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a susbcriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about	Leave Bombay about
City of Norwich	B	6382	27th July	
* Anatolia	B	3847	31st July	

* This steamer is not fitted with wireless telegraphy.

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd. class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	888	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	486	790
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	--	942	--	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.
DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Luhore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Post Box 151.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!
Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's
HEALTH LITERATURE.
The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—
THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
80/1, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

Why wait for that hoarseness to "wear off," when Zymole Trokeys will stop it so much quicker? Disagreeable coughs are often avoided by the use of Zymole Trokeys. B.9

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. VARELA," 4,645 tons on Saturday 24th July, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Lunga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "CHARDINA," 3,035 tons, sailing about 23rd July, calling at Mombassa, Zanzibar Beira, Delogoa Bay and Durban.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

22nd July 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about.
S. S. "Olympia"	5,124	Alex Andrew	24th July 1915.
S. S. Scindia	5106	Capt Erskine	21st Aug. 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	425	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY
and
Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams: CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 421

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight. 16

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS — B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL — B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES — B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.
P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439

WHEN IS A WATCH CHEAP?

The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide in meaning because value is realised in price and price becomes the measure of value.

So-called cheap watches, flashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent character, and to sell at cut prices are dear at any price. Watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.

It is economy to spend Rs. 50 on one watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years: but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year on 15 to 20 or may be 30 common Watches for the same period.

WALTHAM WATCHES

sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name-guarantee with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a life-time.

The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:

WALTHAM POCKET WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movemnet fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel.

Nickel Rs. 35. Silver Rs. 45.

WALTHAM WRIST WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring in double domed and flush fitting case with hinged lugs and one piece strap.

Silver Rs. 47-8.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.
JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan).
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Darien (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Tiehling
Hong-Kong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1908.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid-Up ..... Rs. 13,13,273
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. of out stations are bought collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, *CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,*
BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

Nothing better in convalescence. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract nourishes and strengthens—puts you on your feet in a hurry and keeps you there. B

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

DO YOU HUP—Rs. 4,750 will put you in possession of a self-starting Hupmobile Car, which will go anywhere at any time. Arrange for a trial.
Agents.—
THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,
Elphinstone Circle and
531—2. Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 889

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 1276

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD. Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT as a MOTOR CAR DRIVER by a competent Pathan. Good references. Apply "PATHAN" care of this paper. 800

WANTED a Kindergarten Mistress for the Station School at Delhi, from October 1st. Music also essential. Salary Rs. 120, resident.—Apply CHAPLAIN, Delhi. 417

WANTED TRAVELLING INSPECTOR OF ACCOUNTS. Pay Rs. 120—10—200. Daily allowance under the Company's rules Rs. 2-8 a day. No applications will be considered except from men who have had thorough experience of or training in Station accounts.—Applications stating age and previous experience, with copies of testimonials, will be received by The AUDITOR. Burma Railways, Rangoon, up to the 5th August 1915. 415

WANTED a thoroughly qualified GENERAL MANAGER for the Bank of Upper India, Limited; must have had Indian experience. Applications stating salary required, togetherr with testimonials, should be forwarded under sealed cover to THE CHAIRMAN, Board of Directors, Head Office, Meerut, U.P., not later than Oct. 1st, 1915, from whom all particulars as to terms and conditions of service may be obtained. 421

WANTED immediately a B Sc., strong in Mathematics, for the post of 2nd MASTER, Maharajah's High School, Karauli. Salary Rs. 60 per mensem to start with. Successful candidate will be required to stick to his post for two years. Apply with testimonials before 30th July, 1915. to:—
HARNAM DAS, Rao Bahadur
Chief Member, State Council,
420 Karauli, Rajputana.

REQUIRED for the Shire Highlands Railway, Central Africa, a CLERK. Must have full knowledge of accounts and railway experience. Salary Eight Pounds per month consolidated. Europeans or Anglo-Indians need not apply. Apply with original testimonials to—
Messrs. FORBES, FORBES, CAMPBELL & CO., LTD.,
Forbes' Building, Home Street,
1298 Bombay.

DEMONSTRATOR IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING—WANTED on November 1st for the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur. Pay Rs. 100—10 250. Only those with working experience of A. C. and D. D. work need apply.
Applications will be received by THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDUSTRIES, Bengal, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, up to September 1st, 1915.
B. HEATON,
Secretary to the Governing Body,
Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
Sibpur, the 16th July, 1915. 491

WANTED—A CHIEF OFFICER and ENGINEER for the Shikarpur (Sind) Municipality Pay Rs. 400-50-500 Horse allowance Rs. 25 Rs. 2,000 Security required.
Engineering qualifications indispensable and a Graduate preferred. Applications stating age and experience obtained with certificates of degrees and testimonials will be received by the Vice President upto 1st August 1915.
The appointment will be subject to the approval of the Commissioner in Sind.
(Sd.) H. MONTGOMERY,
President.
Shikarpur Municipality.
1163

WANTED.

WANTED an Assistant Mistress for the Station School at Delhi from October 1st to April 1st. Salary Rs. 110, resident.—Apply CHAPLAIN. Delhi. 416

WANTED—Patients suffering from skin diseases of any kind, venereal and non-venereal. Cure guaranteed after diagnosis. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 516

WANTED MUSICIANS for the Baroda State Band. Three 1st Violins, One Cello and One Double Bass. (Only good musicians need apply.) M. FREDILIS, Director of Music, Baroda. 414

WANTED—A good CAPTAIN to take charge of a steamship, apply sharp with testimonials to Messrs. R. E. Collin and Co., 7—10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort. 1294

WANTED—By French family decent European tenants for nice airy double and single rooms with Board E.L.F. lift, very moderate. Apply to MADAME FALLOFIELD, Clarke House, Wodehouse Road. 402

WANTED second hand LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 30x7x150 — 24x6½x140 — and 20x6x125 high pressure and compound engines 60 to 200 I. H. P., also Cotton press making whole plant or parts. Write to
C. M. HIRAKHANWALLA,
1205 Jalna.

WANTED a first class MECHANICAL ENGINEER for Tubier Cotton Press Debai District Bulandshohor U. P. from 1st August 1915. Job permanent for a qualified and reliable man. Apply sharp with testimonials to Messrs. Kishenlal and Sons, Rampur State, Rohilkhand. 1280

WANTED a thoroughly qualified and experienced Sub-Assistant Surgeon.—Apply with copies of testimonials, stating salary expected, to
THE MANAGER.
Central India Mining Co., Ld.,
413 Kamptee, C. P.

WANTED a good MECHANICAL ENGINEER for an Oil Refinery. Must be an experienced draughtsman and capable all-round man. Reply giving full details of experience, age, terms expected, etc., to "X Y Z," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1249

WANTED A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for a temporary post to exist till the end of the War in Europe on a monthly pay of Rs. 35 with free quarters, pensioners to be preferred.
Apply sharp with testimonials to
MANSHANKAR M. SHUKLA,
Cantonment Magistrate,
1302 Deesa

WANTED two GRADUATES for the posts of ASSISTANT MASTERS in the Savantwadi High School. Salary Rs. 50 p. m. Apply with testimonials, stating age, caste, optional subjects and the Vernacular.
R. G. SABNIS,
Educational Inspector.
419 Savantwadi.

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 6, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1273

A BARGAIN—For sale a cottage piano in excellent condition. Price Rs. 300. Apply sharp to "P.A." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 490

ENGLISH DESSERT PEARS and APPLES, 9lbs. nett, by V. P. Parcelpost, for Rs. 3-8, all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, The Manali Orchards, Kulu, Panjab. Telegrams, Banon, Kulu. 1119

TO BE LET.

TO LET—1 Drawing-room, Dining-room, large bed room, dressing room, bath room and W. C. Electric Light and fans. Excellently furnished Rent Rs. 185. per month. Apply to Box No. 521, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 400

TO LET—Excellent suite of rooms consisting of bed room, dressing room bathroom, W. C., private entrance. Furnished or unfortunished—with or without board. Apply to Box No. 521, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Interim Dividends have been declared, namely:—
Rs. 300 per share on 100 original shares of Rs. 2,500 each.
Rs. 15 per share on 40,000 shares of Rs. 125 each.
The above Interim Dividends are payable on and after 2nd August to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on 25th July on presentation of Share Certificates.
The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from 26th July, to 7th August, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.
Bombay, 21st July, 1915. 1307

Tired and worn out after your trip? Take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract—relieves all fatigue; imparts a feeling of freshness and energy. 16

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Re-Estate of HORMUSJI EDALJI BHARUCHA, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Creditors and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of the abovenamed deceased who died at Bombay on or about the 19th day of May, 1910, and Probate of whose Will having effect throughout the Presidency of Bombay was granted on the 22nd day of April, 1915, to Jerbai, widow of the said deceased Hormusji Edalji Bharucha, Darashaw Hormusji Bharucha and Nowroji Hormusji Bharucha, the Executrix and Executors named in the Will of the said deceased, are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their claims or demands to us the undersigned the Solicitors for the said Executrix and Executors at the undermentioned address within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Executrix and Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice and the said Executrix and Executors will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 21st day of July, 1915.
UNWALLA, PEEROZSHAW & PAPA,
Solicitors for the said Executors.
Prince Building,
48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 1303

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND and of the British Dominions beyond the seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the estate of the late ABDUL REHMAN HAJI SULEMAN ABDUL WAHED, a bachelor of Bombay Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, without occupation. .....Deceased.
HAJI SULEMAN ABDUL WAHED, the father of the abovenamed deceased of Bombay Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant a merchant residing at Bellasis Road without the Fort of Bombay. .....Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this sixteenth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.
(Seal of the High Court at Bombay.)
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 16th day of July, 1915.
Messrs. PAYNE & CO.,
1310 Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of JOOSAB NOOR MAHOMED HAMIR, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant ..... Deceased.
HASHAMBHAI MAHERALLY VAZIR, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a landed proprietor, residing at Hill Road, Bandora, in the Thana District, one of the executors appointed according to the tenor of the Will of the said deceased ... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the grant of Probate
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this seventeenth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.
(Seal of the High Court at Bombay.)
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 17th day of July, 1915.
Messrs. RUSTAMJI & GINWALA,
1304 Petitioner's Attorneys.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA, RAILWAY.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

POONA RACES.

SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS will run between Victoria Terminus and Poona on 31st July, and 7th, 14th, 21st, 24th and 28th August, 2nd, 4th, 8th, 11th, 18th, 22nd and 25th September, and 2nd and 9th October, 1915, for the Poona Races.
For full particulars, see poster notices at stations on this Railway or apply to the Station Superintendent, Victoria Terminus, or to the undersigned.
W. LAIDLAW,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 16th July, 1915. 262

NOTICE.

THE PIONEER BANK, LD., BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank has been adjourned to SATURDAY, the 31st July, 1915, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.). The adjourned meeting will be held at No. 7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, for the transaction of the business already advertised.
By order of the Board of Directors,
B. G. GAJIVALA,
Manager.
Bombay, 21st July, 1915. 1308

NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that KESHAV MADHOWJI HIRJI, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, has contracted to sell the property hereinafter described; all persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of Mortgage, Gift, Sale, Use, Trust, Possession, Inheritance, Lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any will be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground or Oart called or known as Missy with the house or shed and plantation wells and compound walls made, erected, built, standing and grown thereon situate, lying and being in Lower Mahim at Lady Jamsetji Road or Gopi Tank Road on the West side thereof in the Town and Island of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,336 square yards or thereabouts registered in Collector's Books for Pension and Tax under Old No. 143, New No. 3737, Old Survey No. 229, New Survey No. 1/1491 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 4891, 4892 and Street Nos. 219 and 220 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Lady Jamsetji Road otherwise called Gopi Tank Road, on or towards the West by the property of Callianji Shivji, on or towards the North by a passage and on or towards the South partly by property of Kallianji Shivji and partly by the property of Mahadeo Bhatkar Bhandari.
VACHHA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
Dated this 21st day of July, 1915. 1308

NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES OF CALCUTTA.

To
N. M. MARSHALL, Esq.,
Late of Bombay.
WHEREAS Messrs. RANKEN AND Co., a firm carrying on business at No. 4, Old Court House Street, Calcutta, have instituted a suit against you for the recovery of Rs. 850-8-6 (Rupees eight hundred and fifty, annas eight and pies six only) being the amount of principal and interest now overdue on a promisory note executed by you in their favour on the 17th April 1914, bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum. Take notice that if you fail to enter appearance before 3 p.m., of the 10th August 1915, a decree in default, will be recorded against you.
By order of the Court.
(Sd.) B. DAS GUPTA,
Registrar.
Court of Small Causes,
Calcutta, the 17th, July 1915. 1309

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to clients who had business relations with the firm of DIKSHIT DHUNJISHA and SOONDERDAS Solicitors, that they may attend at the office of Messrs. Soonderdas and Co., Solicitors, at No. 1 Hummum Street, Fort, and take away their papers within one month from the date hereof failing which the said papers will be destroyed and no claim will be thereafter entertained regarding the same.
Dated at Bombay this 20th day of July, 1915.
DIKSHIT DHUNJISHA & SOONDERDAS,
1300 Solicitors, High Court.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
52, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH JEWELLERY.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 22nd July 1915, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, (Opposite Tarachand Purshram) by order of Messrs. Lakhma Talaji & Co., and on account and at the risk of Patel Madhavji Khusal.
1 gold chain and three gold rings, 2 gold earrings, 3 gold kundales, 2 silver sankla 1 pair silver bedi, 1 pair ful, 3 gold armlets, 1 pair gold links, 1 hornless phonograph with two dozen double records.
On account and at the risk of Seth Devidas Bhagoobhai.
1 pair gold bangles, 1 pair gold li ks.
2 diamond roses, 1 pair diamond kuda jodi, 1 diamond hoopring, 2 pairs rich diamond bracelets, 1 pair buties of diamonds and rubies, 2 roses of diamonds, omeralds and rubies, pearl bangles, etc., etc.
1 gold watch, 1 gun-metal watch.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.
GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd July 1915.

MESSRS. BAILEY & CO.

Lipton Building, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 2329.

SALE THIS-DAY THURSDAY 22nd JULY.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 22nd inst. after 3 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BAILEY & Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms in Lipton Building, Apollo Street, Fort, a lot of substantial teak and blackwood furniture such as dining table and chairs, meatsafe, sideboard, velvet lined drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, corner cabinets, hatstand, book case, marble top centre tables, hatstands, low easy and rocking chairs single and double almira, clothes basket, towel horse, writing dressing and washhand table, tiled and fancy teapoys, bedroom sofas, hurricane lanterns, table lamp &c. &c.
The goods are on view at the rooms of the Auctioneers.
BAILEY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd July 1915.

NOTICES.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

OWING to the DEATH of the Hon. Mr. FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY, C.I.E., there will be no performances at 6-30 and 10 p.m. TO-NIGHT.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at one *anna* throughout India at the following stations:—
AGRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.-LaCroix&Co. S.Anne's
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
AJMER.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AMRAOTI—G. Gavai, Bahishkrit Bharat Office.
BADNERA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BANDRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BANDRA.—Kalu ram Ram Krishna.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.-DattatrayaMahadeo Zanakar
BELGAUM.—Higginbotham & Co.
BHARATPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHAVANAGAR.-TrivediJethalal Kalianji
BHOPAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHUSAVAL.—Pinto & Sons.
BHUSAVAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BINA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co. Haveli.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Sons.
DELHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHARWAR.—Higginbotham & Co.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GWALIOR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
HUBLI.—Higginbotham & Co.
HUBLI—G. N. Devdhar, Station Road.
HYDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
HYDRABAD (SIND)—Standard Book State.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JHANSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
KOLHAPUR CITY.—S. A. Kulkarni & Co
KOTAH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KARACHI—Standard Bookstall.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-perativeSociety, Ld.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
MHOW.—Sorabji Maneckji.
MHOW.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUTRA JUNCTION.—A.H.Wheeler& Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharashtra" Office.
NAGPUR.— A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD— Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
POONA.—La Croix & Co.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.-A.H.Wheeler & Co
SIMLA.—Japanese stores, the mall.
SIMLA.—G. S. Merwalla.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—Changanlal Motiram, Kellapith.
SURAT—Dinshaw & Co. Kanpith.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
TELEGAON.—R. K. Sattiarkar.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

NOTICE.

*** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above list.

AMERICAN DENTIST.
Dr. H. de GRAAF
MOHAMMADI MAHAL,
DHOBI TALAO.
PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS
Rs. 3 only.
Fillings, Artificial Teeth, Gold Crowns and Bridges at very moderate charges.

"SCANDINAVIA"
COTTON BELTING.

Solid woven under high tension.
Stronger than leather.
Great gripping power.
Largely used by Mills, Factories and Railway workshops.
Stock held and Home Indents accepted
BOMBAY TRADING Co.
by Baria Building, Pydownie, BOMBAY

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and approved security.
Life and Fire Insurance effected with first-class English and Indian Companies.
Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
Address.—81, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY," Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK

Practice and Evening Sessios
AS USUAL.
SPORTS ON SKATES
on Saturday, 24th July, at 9-30 p. m.
DANCE
on Saturday, 31st July, at 9-30 p. m.

PALACE
OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
General Manager.....Steve Buckingham.
The only Variety Show in Town.
TO-NIGHT GALA NIGHT AND CHANGE
6-30 AND 10 P. M.
CATCHING A TRAIN
Screamingly funny sketch by
STEVE AND NORA
MISS BEATRICE MERCER
CONTRALTO
STEVE BUCKINGHAM
THE GENIAL COMIQUE
MISS NORA MOORE
COMEDIENNE
Our exclusive Drama in 2 parts
PRINCE'S LOVE MATCH
WIFFLE TENOR—CHANGE OF ADDRESS—Down the Thames from Oxford to Windsor and others.
COMING ATTRACTION.
CINDERELLA.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)
Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE.
38 Bishopsgate London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
GEORGE MILLER,
Post Box No. 34. Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,000
Reserve Fund £500,000
Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch, Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bahri (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities; Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkong
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Vloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2 half yearly.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURE.

July 21.

Hellas Berg Bangkok

The following steamer entered the Docks for loading:—

Steamer Bahrein for Massowa

S. S. Hellas:—The steamer Hellas, 848 tons, Captain M. Berg, sailed yesterday for Bangkok, and other ports, with general goods on board.

S. S. Dairen Maru and Chosen Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Dairen Maru and Chosen Maru left Singapore for Colombo, on the 18th and 19th instant, respectively.

Wednesday, July 1st, 1915

PRINCE'S DOCK.

D. E. Roumelian.....Dolg.....T. M. & Co
F. Chakdina.....Elton.....M. M. & Co
H. Lhasa.....King.....M. M. & Co
K. Aldworth.....Froom.....T. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Indravati.....K. N. & Co
Satranji.....K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Kirin Maru.....Sasaki.....N. Y. Kaisha
2 Olympia.....Andrew.....W. & A. G. & Co
3 Yamato Maru.....Bahu.....N. Y. Kaisho
6 Bahrein.....Bouvet.....T. M. & Co
8 Crewe Hall.....Jones.....K. N. & Co
9 Varela.....Denne.....M. M. & Co
10. City of Vienna.....Field.....K. N. & Co
12 & 13 Roma.....Andrea.....Italian M. S. N. Co
14 Chakdara.....Sparrow.....M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

3 Luzon Maru.....Miyata.....N. Y. Kaisha
4 Niritas.....Decanty.....D. Nanjee & Sons
5 Caledonia.....Dowell.....P. & O. Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Kasara.....Gulliver.....M. M. & Co
Rosemoor.....Tippet.....

EXPORTS.

July 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Roumelian (s) 56 bales cotton, V. Oomersee; 200 bales cotton fly, G. Veerji & Co.; 2,497 bales cotton fly, H. E. Bode & Sons; 28 bales wool, B. Valabdas; 127 bales cotton waste, H. E. Bode & Sons.

Olympia (s) 7 bales wool, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 42 bales wool, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 63 bales wool, E. Mahomed; 45 bales wool, H. E. G. Mahomed & Son; 34 bales wool, D. Nagji.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia (s) 602 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia (s) 300 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 2,000 cwts. wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Fregurna (s) 1,000 tons manganese ore, Central India Mining Co.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia (s) 8 cases cotton curtains, L. B. Bhootwala, 90 cwts. indigo, David Sassoon & Co.; 10 bales cowhides, N. Kassam; 80 cwts. cashewnuts, M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR BARROW IN FURNESS.

Rosemoor (s) 7,309 tons, manganese ore, James Finlay & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Niritos (s) 200 bales cotton, K. M. Nathoo; 35 bales sawri cotton, K. M. Nathoo; 300 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie & Co.; 3,000 cwts. linseed, K. Devchand & Co.; 599 cwts. castor seed, C. Boggiano & Co.; 8,000 cwts. castor seed, K. Devchand & Co.; 5,005 cwts. rape seed, C. Boggiano & Co.; 3,000 cwts. ground-nuts, K. Devchand & Co.; 6,000 cwts. gingelly seed, K. Devchand & Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Roma (s) 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 4,000 cwts. rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR LEGHORN.

Roma (s) 600 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Luzon Maru (s) 2,000 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Kirin Maru 100 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

FOR OSAKA.

Luzon Maru (s) 1,500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Kirin Maru (s) 266 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Tata, Sons & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Luzon Maru (s) 400 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, Tata, Sons & Co.; 200 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell & Co.

Kirin Maru (s) 2,000 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 1,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, C. Bomanji & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Tata, Sons & Co.; 500 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 30 bales cotton waste, M. B. Kaisha.

Yawata Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Luzon Maru (s) 267 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Tata, Sons & Co.

Kirin Maru (s) 800 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKAICHI.

Kirin Maru (s) 1,500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Tata, Sons & Co.; 400 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Babrieon, from Jeddha, Agents, Turner Morrison & Co.:—111 cases specie, 12 bags, 5 bundles coffee, 40 bundles almonds, 37 bales, 37 bundles skins, 22 bales hides, 76 bags, 71 packages gum Arabic, 14 bags gum coarse, 1 bag gum myrh, 39 jothas gum olibanum, 4 attals gum incense, 2 packages cowries, 1 jotha w. soda, 1 case caustic soda, 1 cask s. soda, 40 packages, 28 attals baitnran, 1 cask palm oil, 1 case tortoise shells, 1 case tortoise nails, 2 cases shells, 2 cases nukhala shells, 10 cases glass bottles, 13 cases colour, 1 case c. p. goods, 40 bales a. p. goods.

S. S. Crewe, Hall from Liverpool, Agents, Killick, Nixon & Co.:—1,360 casks China clay, 148 casks tiles, 100 bags broken tiles, 12 cases boots and shoes, 11 bags carragun moss, 29 crates earthenware, 617 pieces earthen pipes, 8 cases medicine, 5 cases cycles, 5 cases motor cars and parts thereof, 35 cases tyres, 34 barrels sal amoniac, 75 casks sizoline, 2 casks acetic acid, 50 cases aluminium sulphate, 8 cases chloride of zinc, 10 casks silicate of soda, 2,000 kegs bicarb soda, 445 drums calcium chloride, 6 casks washing soda, 80 drums magnesium choloride, 100 cases beer, 14 cases stout, 558 cases brandy, 297 cases, 675 boxes window glass, 4 cases glass globes, 1,661 cases, 60 crates bottles, 181 tons pig iron, 70 cases aluminium, 6 cases copper sheets, 6 cases zinc sheets, 88 cases, 4 casks iron nails, 2 cases skins, 1 case leather buffer, 2 cases 10 trusses leather, 14 cases leather belting, 3 cases, 8 trusses hair belting, 6 truses chrome picking bands, 19 casks, 49 cases colour, 197 kegs paint, 9 drums, 27 cases grease, 6 barrels lubricating oil, 14 cases sauce, 48 cases gin, sundries, 23 cases bacon, 5 cases hams, 3 cases perfumery, 273 bales paper, 1,621 cases 1,314 bales cotton goods, 393 cases, 403 bales cotton yarn, 22 cases, 511 boxes soap, 0 bales tobacco, 40 cases umbrella furniture, 16 cases sewing thread, 13 cases silk and cotton goods, 6 cases cotton net, 5 bales twine, 2 cases linnen goods, 16 cases artificial silk fancies, 7 cases canvas, 38 cases cotton oil cloth, 2 bales rugs, 25 cases woollens, 1 case Japanese silk, 1 case silk yarn, 5 cases cotton and linnen goods, 2 cases cardid clothing, 4 cases cotton and artificial silk goods, 86 coils, 17 bales cotton rope, 4 cases woollen and cotton goods, 1 truss, 1 case flannel.

Whoever has tried Zymole Trokeys never goes without them. Every day their popularity increases, simply because they do just what is claimed for them. B.10

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 21.

The pressure has changed and increased rainfall in the South indicates a distinct strengthening of the monsoon. It may, however, take some time before the increased activity is felt generally over the northern districts of the country.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Central India, Konkan, South Hyderabad, Mysore, Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, West United Provinces, East and North Punjab, West Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan; south-east Madras, North Madras Coast. A few falls also occurred in Bihar, East United Provinces, South-west Punjab, Kashmir, east Rajputana, East Central Provinces and North Hyderabad.

The principal amounts are:—Port Blair, Table Island and Mergui one inch; Tavoy two; Kyaukpyu and Mandalay one and a half; Dibrugarh two; Darjeeling one; Darbhanga one and a half; Bahraich and Dehra Dun four; Meerut, Roorkee and Chakrata two; Simla one and a half; Karwar three; Ratnagiri, and Ahmadnagar two; Hyderabad and Deccan and Mercara three; Mangalore and Calicut six; Trivandrum two; Cochin one and a half; Ootacamund one.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in North-west India and in Bengal and neighbouring districts to the west.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may be comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 21st July 1915, was 29.719 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparision at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 20th July, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ..	29.560	inches.
Temperature of Air	83.6	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80.1	,,
Dew Point	79.0	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.862	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10).....	8.6	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	88.1	,,
Minimum do. do.	80.4	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	NE,NNW,WNW,NNW.	
Movement of Wind	155	Miles
Fall of Rain	0.12	inches
Total fall during month	4.07	,,
Do. do. year	45.58	,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 21st July.....	0.01	,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still

Day of week.	Day of Month.	High Water: Bombay Mean Time.	High Water: Depth on Still.	Low Water: Month.	Low Water: Bombay Mean Time.	Low Water: Depth on Still.
	July.	h. m.	ft. in.	July	h. m.	ft. in.
W.	21	m 6 3	25 5	21	m 11 33a	21 2
		5 28a	25 7			
TH.	22	m 7 30	25 10	22	m 0 18	16 10
		6 47a	25 8		m 1 17a	21 6
FR.	23	m 8 51	26 9	23	m 1 31	16 4
		8 10a	25 3		m 2 42a	21 0
SAT.	24	m 9 52	27 10	24	m 2 37	15 9
		9 22a	25 9		m 3 40a	20 1
SUN.	25	m 10 41	28 9	25	m 3 35	15 3
		10 25a	26 5		m 4 42a	19 1
MO.	26	m 11 25	29 5	26	m 4 28	14 11
		11 2a	27 0		m 5 29a	18 1
TU.	27			27	m 5 17	14 10
		0 6a	29 10		m 6 12a	17 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July	Sunrise	Sunset.
,, 21 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 11m.	,, 7h. 18m
,, 22 (Thursday)	,, 6h.12m.	,, 7h. 18m
,, 23 (Friday)	,, 6h. 12m.	,, 7h. 18m
,, 24 (Saturday)	,, 6h.12m.	,, 7h. 17m
,, 25 (Sunday)	,, 6h.13m.	,, 7h. 17m
,, 26 (Monday)	,, 6h 13m.	,, 7h. 17m
,, 27 (Tuesday)	,, 6h.13m.	,, 7h. 17m

Phases of the Moon:—Full Moon, 1915 July 26th, 5h. 41.0m. p.m.; Last Quarter, 1915 August 3rd, 2h. 57.3m. a.m.; New Moon, 1915 August 11th, 4h. 22.4m. p.m.; First Quarter, 1915 August 18th, 7h. 47.4m. a.m.

FAMINE RELIEF IN EASTERN BENGAL

REQUEST FOR GRANT FROM INDIAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 21.

The Indian Association of Calcutta has sent a telegram to the Viceroy praying that money might be advanced for famine relief in Bengal out of the Famine Relief and Insurance Fund. A similar telegram was also sent to Sir William Meyer, Finance Member.

SOLID GOLD WATCH FREE
GREAT OFFER BY A WELL-KNOWN FIRM.
AT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO TRY.
2 SEAS GOOD
To anyone who can supply the names of these two well-known English Towns, and fulfills conditions below, we offer our 23 Lady's SOLID GOLD WATCH, English Government stamped, guaranteed timekeeper, as a FREE GIFT. (SILVER WATCHES are presented to Gents.)
Send your solution ... of paper together with stamped ... a reply to SIDNEY & CO. Who, ... ants, Avebury House, Newhall Street, ... gham, England. The Winner is required to purchase a Chain from us to wear with Watch. The name of this paper must be mentioned. Prizewinners of last Competition were
Miss M. Lazarus, U. F. C. M. Girls School, Acharyappen Street, Georgetown, Madras, India.
Mr. H. R. Rao, Florance House, Ice House Road, Triplicane, Madras, S. India.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 21st July, 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.17in. of rain and Ambala 0.65in. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in excess at Multan and Delhi but in defect at Ambala; night temperature is also above normal at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is generally in excess; night temperature is also above normal in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah reports 0.26in. of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in lower Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in upper Sind and normal or in defect over the rest of the division. Day temperature is in excess in upper Sind and west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Central India West; Neemuch has had 0.48in. and Indore 0.55in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess except at Dwarka; night temperature is also above normal in Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Khandwa has had 0.13in., Akola 0.79in., Amraoti 0.18in. and Nagpur 0.10in. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature continues in excess; night temperature is also above normal in the north-eastern and the extreme eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.11in., Ratnagiri 2.20in., Mormugao 0.19in. and Karwar 2.95in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Day temperature is in excess in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the north Bombay Deccan and fairly general in Hyderabad. Malegaon has had 0.39in., Ahmednagar 1.86in., Poona 0.12in., Aurangabad 0.71in. and Hyderabad 2.88. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in excess in Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—A further strengthening of the monsoon on the west coast has taken place. Rainfall has increased on the west coast of the Peninsula but has generally decreased over the rest of the reporting area. It has been widespread and heavy in Malabar and nearly general in the Konkan Central India West and the north Bombay Deccan, fairly general in Hyderabad and local in south-east Madras, Mysore the Central Provinces and the north Punjab while some showers have occurred in Rajputana and the east Punjab.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and some showers in the Deccan, the Central Provinces, Central India West and the Punjab. A few showers may occur in Rajputana and the south-east Madras and on the Madras coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 21st of July, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	95.7	86.8	..	..	0	..
Do. (20th)	98.5	88.5	78	..	0	—0.06
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (20th)	87.1	80.7	69	..	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	110.5	88.3	64	..	0.53	—1.11
Rawalpindi	95.6	74.6	87	0.17	3.49	—3.58
Lahore	97.6	83.2	80	..	1.93	—3.46
Hissar	100.9	80.2	78	0.03	2.23	..
Ambala	87.1	76.1	65	0.65	4.68	—4.26
Delhi	99.3	78.2	76	..	2.75	—5.46
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	97.6	83.9	65	..	5.49	—3.88
Mainpuri	96.1	82.1	76	..	3.20	—5.24
Jhansi	99.1	83.8	65	..	5.89	—7.00
Cawnpore	96.0	81.1	82	..	7.02	—3.41
Allahabad	96.2	80.7	81	..	10.75	—1.47
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	114.1	85.8	78	..	0	—0.88
Karachi	88.2	82.5	85	..	0.07	—2.83
Ajmer	89.5	79.0	62	..	0.99	—6.31
Jaipore	93.5	79.1	70	0.03	1.31	—6.12
Kotah	93.8	79.0	66	0.26	2.31	—7.77
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	94.2	79.0	74	..	1.85	—4.45
Dwarka	87.2	81.5	79	..	3.31	—4.30
Veraval	85.2	80.6	83	..	4.35	—5.26
Rajkot	97.8	77.2	71	..	4.80	—7.22
Bhavnagar Para	100.0	81.4	72	..	6.72	—0.57
Surat	96.3	81.7	74	..	12.19	—7.31
Ahmedabad	100.0	82.8	69	..	7.47	—6.41
Deesa	108.7	83.7	69	..	3.23	—5.37
Neemuch	99.7	76.8	80	0.48	6.28	—3.32
Indore	92.2	75.9	85	0.55	6.24	—6.14
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	99.1	78.9	77	..	15.75	—4.05
Saugor	94.2	78.6	78	..	6.79	—9.88
Hoshangabad	94.2	77.8	80	..	10.73	—5.71
Khandwa	94.3	77.9	86	0.13	11.19	0.01
Akola	92.2	74.4	90	0.79	10.41	—1.99
Amraoti	95.3	74.3	83	0.18	6.66	—6.74
Nagpur	95.3	76.0	86	0.10	15.45	—5.35
Chanda	92.2	78.0	88	..	11.87	—7.94
Raipur	92.7	78.6	95	0.03	9.92	—3.12
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.1	81.2	87	0.11	44.18	6.20
Ratnagiri	88.1	76.7	87	2.20	41.76	—12.45
Mormugao	85.2	77.4	90	0.19	44.46	—7.84
Karwar	83.7	75.9	89	2.95	48.41	—18.93
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	90..	76.9	91	0.39	10.24	2.42
Ahmednagar	92.9	70.7	90	1.86	11.70	4.26
Poona	84.6	72.5	91	0.12	19.36	9.34
Sholapur	88.8	75.2	97	..	9.57	1.78
Bijapur	88.0	72.9	85	..	4.45	—0.42
Belgaum	81.3	69.4	95	0.02	14.11	—4.95
Ahmedabad	87.7	73.1	93	0.71	15.59	6.09
Nizamabad (Indur).	93.4	76.7	72	..	9.71	—1.65
Hyderabad	91.0	71.4	92	2.88	16.01	7.71
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	88.5	74.2	95	5.72	47.67	—17.00
Calicut	76.8	75.9	92	5.85	48.60	—6.79
Cochin	77.9	72.7	86	1.28	52.38	8.40
Colombo	81.6	73.2	88	1.12	17.15	5.80
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	91.1	80.2	87	..	13.56	4.68
Bellary	90.1	74.0	79	0.03	10.70	7.61
Cuddapah	90.2	80.0	70	..	8.50	2.82
Madras	87.3	76.9	83	0.04	8.14	6.60
Bangalore	83.3	67.1	90	0.46	9.90	4.28
Coimbatore	77.8	69.9	73	0.38	5.35	2.86
Trichinopoly	90.9	76.6	67	0.03	3.95	1.61
Negapatam	84.5	77.2	88	0.40	3.24	0.66

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS	24hours to 8 a.m. of 21st July 1915.	Total since Junelst 1915.	June 1st to 21st July 1914.	June 1st to 21st July 1913.
Colaba [Observatory] ..	0.11	44.18	24.43	54.80
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0.20	42.64	27.30	64.44
Esplanade [Gokuldas Tej. Hosp.]	0.12	42.79	27.39	63.23
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.34	48.97	29.79	65.90

HIGH FLOODS IN CACHAR.

HOUSES SWEPT AWAY WITH INMATES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 21.

A Jaffirband (Cachar) message states that the Hailakandi Sub-division is under water. The flood has risen four feet above the level of 1913, which was the highest in recent years and the main roads are under water. Great distress prevails amongst Europeans, no stores or bread are procurable owing to the interruption of communications.

In some parts rail and telegraph communication has been entirely suspended and the bungalows as well as the Indian huts have collapsed owing to the flood.

Several casualties are reported and it is reported that some huts with their inhabitants have been swept down by the flood. Rice is not procurable and the prices have risen. Many are homeless. A number of cattle are believed to have been drowned. Postal communications have stopped in some places.

Further reports from the flooded areas in Assam received in Calcutta on Tuesday state that water is subsiding. All reports agree that considerable damage has been done to the road, telegraph and telephone communications, besides damage to the railways.

TEA GARDENS UNDER WATER.

At Koomber tea state, which is a branch of Jetinga Valley Tea Co. in Cachar, a side of a hill gave way, but fortunately there was no loss of life. The tea gardens themselves have not suffered damage to any considerable extent and it is generally felt that given good weather from now onwards the gardens will recover and the crop will be a good one. Tea plants, as is known, are pretty hardy. The experience of previous floods which buried gardens for ten days at a stretch leads the majority of the planters to the belief that most of the gardens will rapidly recover when the water has entirely subsided.

Water works at the Burratoll and Lunglacherra gardens were carried away and a hill slipped into the basin. The tramway road did not escape either, a large landslip carried away an iron bridge which was nearly completed. A portion of the main road to the ghat went down the khud and when the mail left a large gang of men was endeavouring to carry out repairs of the line.

No rice is obtainable in some places. This, says a correspondent, is by far the biggest flood on record.

FLOODS IN KWANGTUNG,

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, July 21.

In connection with the Kwangtung floods the local Chinese Relief Fund Committee despatched to-day to the President of the Kwangtung Relief Fund Society 4,000 dollars.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

WOMEN'S BRANCH.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 392,545; per Mrs Rowan, Panchgani:—(Proceeds of concert, Rs. 132; Collection St. Peter's Church Rs. 68; per Thandar Sankheda Mewas, Rs. 50; Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Staff, Rs. 12; Girls of the John Connon High School, Rs. 10; per Deputy Asst. Political Agent, Rajkot, Rs. 9; Mrs Cooke, Rs. 5; Mrs. Hopkins (monthly), Rs. 7; H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot, 5th monthly instalment, 750; Mrs. P. B. Nariman, Rs. 25; Mrs. Linn, Rs. 50; Balance Dayabhai Surajmal entertainment fund per Mr N. V. Kalyanpur, Uran, Rs. 29; Bai Bachubai per Mrs. Petit Rs. 25; per Mamlatdar of Dohad, Rs. 26; P. S. M. Rs. 50; per Deputy Collector, Dharwar, Rs. 44; per Commander, s. s. "Erinpura", Rs. 40; H. H. the Rani Saheb of Sangli Rs. 2,000 Sir Frederick Sprott, Rs. 150; Proceeds of Aga Khan Hockey Tournament 1915, per Hon. Secy., Bombay Gymkhana, Rs. 543; Bombay Ladies' Branch National Indian Assocn., contributions received at Lectures and At Homes Rs. 453; W. P. P. 2nd monthly instalment Rs. 50; per Mamlatdar of Baglan Rs. 2; Mr H. B. Kotak, Rajkot Rs. 15; Miss Backhouse, Sohagpur, Rs. 10; The Girassia Ladies of Jhalawad Prant, per Mrs. Tudor-Owen Rs. 500 Total Rs. 397,691.

Articles of various kinds have also been received from H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi; per Mamlatdar of Jahbusar; "The Times" Press; Mr Marshall; Jamnagar Branch; Karbhari Sangli State; H. H. the Thakore of Vinelha; H. H. the Rani of South; H. H. the Rajkumar of Lunavada; H. H. the Rana Kodana; H. H. the Thakore of Sangeli; Mr A. N. Thorpe; per Inspector of Customs, Castle Rock; Dr. Temple; Mrs S. B. Tyabjee, Malsiras; Knowle Girls' High School, Panchgani; per Belgaum Branch; Messrs. Dwarkadas and Dayabhai Vakil, Jetpur; per Mamaltdar of Chalisgaon; Miss J. Edwards Janumpet; Poona Branch; Dakshin Maharastra Jain Association; Miss Ray; H. H. the Raja of Jhalawad; Sheth Haji Bachu Ali; "Victory" Miss Perin and Ruth, and Mrs. E. M. Backhouse; The Proprietor "Islamic Mail" Miss Wingate; Thana Branch; Jamnagar Branch; Mrs Cooke; Mrs. Hopkins; Anon; Mrs Hudson; Mr H. Ali, I.C.S.; A Friend; Mr. H. F. Weston (3 lots); Mrs M. P. Mody, Mrs. J. B. Petit, Arthur Library Castle Rock; Miss Ligertwood; Mrs R. Kennedy; Mr J H Kothari; Mrs H. Blascheck; Mrs Goodall; Mr Braham, Mr Bailey and Mr Grier; (per Mrs De Souza, Sholapur; Mrs. Hanson; Bombay Commercial Gymkhana; Mrs Sievwright; Mrs Johnson; Anon. Bhusawal; Mrs H. Sykes.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 21.

The Imperial Indian Relief Fund now amounts to ninety-six and half lakhs

The man who doesn't care what happens generally has constipation. No wonder he feels bad. Ought to take Kasagra, the pleasant liquid laxative, and see how much brighter things look. D 10

PHŪL-NĀNĀ
Regd

A Bouquet of India's Choicest Flowers
AN entrancing perfume blending all the choicest scents of an Indian Garden into one harmony of fragrance, "Phūl-Nānā" is enticing and powerful yet not cloying. Try it and enjoy this luxury in sweet smells.
"Phūl-Nānā" has also a most complete range of toilet accessories, such as Hair Lotion, Toilet Water, Face Powder, Dentifrice, Bath Crystals, Soap, Brilliantine, Toilet Cream, Sachets and Cachous. Each of these articles is the most perfect of its kind in use and all possess the exquisite fragrance of the original perfume.
Of all Chemists & Bazaars
Beware of worthless imitations; insist on the original made by
J. GROSSMITH & SON,
Distillers of Perfume,
Newgate St., London, E.C.

ANÆMIA
(Poorness of Blood)
General Debility — Loss of Appetite — Lack of Energy — Pallor
Starved Nerves — Hysteria — "Nerves" — Depression
Overworked Heart — Breathlessness — Palpitation — Exhaustion
Be sure you take Iron 'Jelloids' when Anæmic.
In Anæmia the whole body suffers, because the rich red blood upon which the well-being of the whole body depends is lacking. The system then becomes weakened and debilitated, the nerves are starved, the heart is overworked. The result is Lack of Energy, Depression, Paleness of Lips and Cheeks, Breathlessness and Exhaustion after slight Exertion. To remove these symptoms the blood must be enriched and strengthened—and the simplest, most pleasant and economical way to do this is to take Iron 'Jelloids.'
Iron 'Jelloids'
Machine Made. No Animal Fat.
enrich the blood—renew vitality
The Revd. A. J. Waldron, Vicar of Brixton, says: "I have heard "about your Iron 'Jelloids' from a Doctor, and have recently had occasion "to take them. I am strongly of the opinion that if the public realised the "fact that they have at hand at such a small cost such a pleasant and efficient "remedy for Anæmia, and such a splendid tonic for Nerve-strain, etc., "many a home would be happier and many a life made brighter."
A fortnight's trial (*Price 14 Annas.*) will convince you.
For Children, Iron 'Jelloids' No. 1 ... ... price 14 Annas & Rs. 2.
For Women, Iron 'Jelloids' No. 2 ... ... 14 Annas & Rs. 2.4.
For Men, Iron 'Jelloids' (*containing Quinine*) No. 2A. ... 14 Annas & Rs. 2.4.
Of all Principal Chemists throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, and The East.
Manufactured only by THE 'JELLOID' Co., 205, City Rd., London, England.

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Diamonds, Pearls and all other Precious Stones.
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Good assortment of Silver Articles of Fashionable Designs for Presentation.
REPAIRS OF JEWELLERY MOST NEATLY AND ELEGANTLY EXECUTED.
Old Ornaments made into Latest Designs.
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FITTED WITH ELECTRIC LIGHTS, FANS, &c.
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TRAVELLERS WILL FIND HOME COMFORTS.
Special supervision on Meals.
RATES MODERATE.
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ELECTRIC FANS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
230 Volt D. C. Desk Fans 16″ (Fixed)	45	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (,,)	35	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 16″ (Oscillating)	70	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (Oscillating)	60	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Desk Fans 16″ (Fixed)	50	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (,,)	38	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 16″ (Oscillating)	75	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (,,)	63	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 60″ Sweep with Four wooden blades ..	95	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 36″ Sweep with Three wooden blades ..	60	0	0

CROMPTONS BOMBAY Ltd.

35-37, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

COMMERCIAL.

PIECE-GOODS FREIGHT ARBITRATION AWARD.

The following is the award made by the arbitrators in the dispute that had arisen between the Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association and the Conference Liners regarding the liability of the surcharge of freight imposed by the latter on the shipments of piece-goods immediately after the outbreak of war.:—

To all to whom these presents shall come; We, the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Advocate of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, and Vernon Battyany Fector Bayley, one of the Attorneys of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, send greeting:—

Whereas, by an Agreement dated the 26th day of January, 1915, and made between Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Company, Bombay, acting for the Conference Lines of Steamers, i.e., Ellerman (including "City" and "Hall" "Clan" and "Anchor" Lines (thereinafter and hereinafter unless otherwise designated referred to as "the Shipowners") of the one part and the Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association (thereinafter and hereinafter unless otherwise designated called "the Dealers") of the other part; after reciting that by an Agreement bearing date the 4th of December, 1908, and made between the parties thereto (thereinafter and hereinafter referred to as "the Contract") it was *inter alia* agreed that the Shipowners should between the 1st day of January, 1911, and the 31st day of December, 1915 (unless prevented by accident, strikes, war, or unforeseen occurrence), despatch from Glasgow to Bombay via Suez Canal not less than four steamers and not more than seven per month, with intervals of sailing of not more than seven days and not less than three days, Sundays excepted, and, subject as therein provided, should either at Glasgow or Liverpool or Birkenhead or Manchester receive on board each of the said steamers and carry to Bombay and there deliver in the Prince's Dock or Victoria Dock or New Dock, under the conditions and in accordance with the terms of the Bill of Lading therein mentioned, all such piece-goods, including any piece-goods transhipped from any Continental or other port as might be tendered to them for carriage by the Dealers, but they should not be bound to receive more than ten thousand packages of the customary size on board any one steamer, and that the Dealers should pay to the Shipowners for each ton of 40 cubic feet measurement of piece-goods shipped under the said Contract freight at the rate provided in clause 17 of the Contract, and reciting that Messrs. W. & A. Graham and Company had guaranteed the performance of the Contract in all respects by the Shipowners and had undertaken to accept service and to appear on their behalf in all suits and proceedings which might be taken against them, and also to pay all decrees which might be obtained against the Shipowners in any suit arising out of the Contract; and reciting that on and after the 6th day of August, 1914, the Shipowners declined to receive Shipments of piece-goods from the Dealers at the rate of freight provided in the Contract and demanded an increased freight of 25 per cent.; and reciting that the Dealers denied their liability to pay the increased freight but offered to pay and did pay the same under protest and without prejudice to their right to claim a refund thereof, and to have the dispute which had arisen between the parties in reference to such increased freight referrd to Arbitration; and reciting that the parties thereto had agreed to refer the said dispute to Arbitration as provided by clause 27 of the Contract, it was by the agrreement now in recital agreed *inter alia* between the parties thereto that the following question should be referred to the Award and final determination of us the said Hon. Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad and Vernon Battyany Fector Bayley, the Arbitrators nominated by the parties thereto, and the Umpire to be chosen by us the said Arbitrators before entering upon the Arbitration, namely.

"Whether under the terms of the said recited Contract the Shipowners were entitled to demand and the Dealers were and are liable to pay an increased freight of 25 per cent., or any increased freight at all, as claimed by the Shipowners; and whether the Shipowners were and are justified in refusing to accept shipments from the Dealers unless the extra freight so demanded was paid."

And whereas, by an agreement dated the 10th day of June, 1915, and made between the said Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co., of Bombay, acting for the said Conference Lines of Steamers (thereinafter and hereinafter unless otherwise designated referred to as "the Shipowners") of the one part, and the said Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association (thereinafter and hereinafter unless otherwise designated called "the Dealers") of the other part afer reciting *inter alia* that by the said recited Agreement of Reference, dated the 26th day of January, 1915, it has been *inter alia* provided that the said Arbitrators and Umpire should make their awards within one month from the date of the said Agreement, or within such extended time not exceeding one month after that date as the said Arbitrators and Umpire should by writing under their hand appoint; and reciting that the said Arbitators had appointed the Hon. Mr. Justice N. C. Macleod as an Umpire, and reciting that it had been agreed that the time wherein the Arbitrators should make their Award should be extended by four months, and reciting that it had been agreed between the parties thereto that the Arbitrators should proceed with the said Reference and make their Award on or before the 31st day of July, 1915, or within such extended time after that date as the said Arbitrators should by writing under their hand appoint; and that, in the event of the Arbitrators disagreeing about making their award or failing to make their award within the time aforesaid the matter in dispute between the parties should stand referred to the Umpire, who should make his Award under his hand within thirty days from the date the same should stand referred to him as aforesaid or within such extended time not exceeding thirty days after that date as the said Umpire should by writing under his hand appoint, it was by the Agreement now in recital agreed between the parties thereto that the following two further questions be referred to the Award and final determination of the said Arbitrators and Umpire, namely:—

"1. Whether the Shipowners did not commit breaches of contract, in that they did not despatch Steamers from Glasgow as agreed calling at Liverpool or Manchester or Birkenhead, and did not provide substitute by a direct steamer from Liverpool or Manchester or Birkenhead for a steamer despatched from Glasgow which did not call at Liverpool, etc., and if so whether the measure of damages which the Shipowners ought to pay to the Dealers is not a sum equivalent to the extra freight and charges demanded and paid by the Dealers to the Shipowners, and whether, if the Dealers are bound to pay to the Shipowners the extra freight and charges aforesaid, the Shipowners are not liable to pay to the Dealers the same amount as damages oforesaid or otherwise.

2. Whether, on the true construction of the Contract and in the events that have happened, the Shipowners are not bound to pay to the Dealers the sum demanded from and paid by the Dealers for extra freight and charges or any and what sum with interest thereon at nine per cent. per annum from the dates when the Dealers paid under protest as aforesaid."

And it was by the Agreement now in recital further agreed *inter alia* between the parties thereto that the said Arbitrators should make their Award on or before the 31st day of July, 1915, or within such further time or times to which they might see fit to extend the same; and it was further agreed that the costs of and incidental to the said Reference and of their Award should be in the discretion of the said Arbitrators or Umpire as the case might be, who should direct by whom and to whom and in what manner and proportion the same might be paid.

Now know ye that we, the said Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad and Vernon Battyany Fector Bayley, having taken upon ourselves the burden of the said Reference and having heard Counsel on behalf of the respective parties and considered the documents put in evidence before us, make our Award of and concerning the premises as follows, that is to say:

1. We award and find that under the terms of the said Contract, dated the 4th day of December, 1908, the Shipowners were not entitled to demand and the Dealers were not and are not liable to pay an increased freight of 25 per cent. or any increased freight at all as claimed by the Shipowners and that the shipowners were not and are not justifed in refusing to accept shipments from the Dealers unless the extra freight so demanded was paid; and we further award and find that it is not necessary to determine the two further questions referred to us by the said Agreement dated the 10th day of June, 1915.

2. We award and direct that the Shipowners do refund and pay to the Dealers the various sums, respectively, paid to and received by them the Shipowners, respectively, in respect of the increased freight over and above the amount of freight authorised by the said Contract dated the 4th day of December, 1908, together with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the several payments of increased freight as aforesaid, to be calculated from the dates on which the several payments were, respectively, made until the date or dates on which the same are, respectively, refunded and paid to the Dealers.

3. We award that the Shipowners bear their own costs of and attending the Reference and pay to the Dealers their taxed costs of and attending the Reference (including the fees paid to Counsel), and also pay the costs of this our Award, which we fix at Rs. 2,000; and in case the said Dealers pay the said sum of Rs. 2,000, then we award and direct that the said Shipowners shall forthwith repay to the said Dealers the amount so paid by the said Dealers.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our respective hands to this our Award this 13th day of July, 1915.

Signed by the said Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad in the presence of

(Sd.) RUSTOM P. MODY,
Solicitor, Bombay.

(Sd.) CHIMANLAL HARILAL SETALVAD,

Signed by the said Vernon Battyany Fector Bayley in the presence of,

(Sd.) RUSTOM P. MODY.

(Sd.) VERNON B. F. BAYLEY.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, July 20th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
,, ,, Sales of East Indian ..	..
,, ,, Imports	8,000
Mid. Americans	5.14d.
Egyptian F.G.F.	7.20d.
New York 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) .. Oct. ..	9.10
Jan. ..	9.48
New York Official noon call Oct. ..	9.12
Jan. ..	9.50
New Orleans 10 a.m. .. Oct. ..	8.91
Jan. ..	9.25

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, July 20th

Estimated Sales..	8,000
Total Imports	8,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
July	5.05	5.01
July-Aug.	5.05	5.01
Aug-Sept.	5.09	5.05
Sept-Oct.	5.17	5.13
Oct-Nov.	5.23	5.20
Nov-Dec.	5.29	5.25
Dec-Jan.	5.34	5.30
Jan.-Feb.	5.38	5.35
Feb-March.	5.43	5.40
March-April.	5.47	5.44
April-May.	5.50	5.47
May-June.	5.53	5.50
June-July	5.56	5.53
July-Aug.	5.59	5.55

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 20th.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
July	5.05	5.02
July-Aug.	5.05	5.02
Aug.-Sept.	5.09	5.06
Sept-Oct.	5.17	5.14
Oct.-Nov.	5.23	5.21
Nov.-Dec.	5.29	5.27
Dec.-Jan.	5.34	5.32
Jan.-Feb.	5.38	5.36
Feb.-Mar.	5.43	5.41
March.-April	5.47	5.46
April-May	5.50	5.49
May-June	5.53	5.53
June-July	5.56	5.55
July-Aug.	5.59	5.58

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, July 20th.

Tone of Cloths.—Uncertain—small Indian buying.

Tone of Yarns.—Easier—limited business,

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, July 20th.

Good Bengal M. G.	3.85d
F. G. ,, ...	4.00d
Fine ,, ...	4.15d
Good Oomra M.G.	4.35d
F. G. ,, ...	4.50d
Fine ,, ...	4.65d
Good M. G. Oomra	4.35d
Fine M. G. Oomra	4.65d
Good Broach	4.75d
F.G. ,, ...	4.90d
Fine ,, ...	5.00d

Carry a box of Zymole Trokeys in your pocket. They are a good thing to have about you, oft'times preventing a little hoarseness from resulting in a hard cough. B-11

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 20th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	14,000
,, Exports to Great Britain)	3,000
,, ,, to Continent)	
Futures at New York Oct.	9.15
Previous closing price	9.18
Futures at New York Jan.	9.52
Previous closing price	9.53
Spot Cotton at New York	9.15
Previous price	9.25
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	8.63
Previous price	8.63
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	8.99
Previous price	9.01
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	9.32
Previous price	9.36
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7½
Demand Bills	4.76.25
Silver Commercial Bars	47½

MONEY MARKETS.

London. July 20th.

Bar Silver Spot	22 9/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5⅞
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	5⅝
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5½
,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ..	5⅞
Interest day to day loans	4½
,, 7 day market loans	4½
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	26.55

The sum of £94,000 Straits Note Guarantee Fund. Gold portion has been received.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, July 20th.

WHEAT.

Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-Ship, July Sellers	56/6
Tone:—Firm.	
White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. July Sellers	56/6
Tone:—Firm.	
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. July Sellers	56/3
Tone:—Firm.	
F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. July Sellers	55/10½
Tone:—Firm.	
Wheat Choice white Bombay July Sellers firm	57
Wheat Bombay Club No. 2 July Sellers firm	56

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. Nominal.
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian Nominal.
Victorian Nominal.
New South Wales Nominal.
Karachi Barley July/Aug. sellers 36

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. sellers 55
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. Value 48/9
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Value. 55/6
Toria Rapeseed July-Aug. sellers 50

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) July/Aug. sellers 51/3

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) July-August Hull sellers £8-12.6

METALS.

Standard Copper G. M. B.	£74½
Copper Braziers	£100
Yellow Metal	13
Tin Plates I.C Coke 14x20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
English best selected Copper	87½
Hard spelter	£60
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	£20/10

FREIGHT.

Coals:— Cardiff to Bombay Canal Value 25

JAVA SUGAR.

London, July 19th.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta August-October	19/1½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi August-October	19/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta August-October	21/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi August-October	21/7½
Linseed Calcutta sellers July-August sellers	55/6

London, July 20th.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta August-October	19/1½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi August-October	19/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta August-October	21/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. August-October	21/7½
Linseed, Calcutta, sellers July-August	55

RUBBER.

Para Rubber July-August Paid	2/6½
Ceylon Rubber sellers Sept. Oct. Paid	2/6

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 21.

This morning new Broach was quoted at 237 with very little doing in any styles.

In the afternoon, owing to reports of higher New York close, the market opened at 238½ for new Broach, but on receipt of the actual figures prices again gave way and at Colaba new Broach was quoted at 237½.

Very little business has been reported in contracts and ready cotton was in poor demand.

We quote:—
Fine Broach July 211.
Fine Bengal July 160.
Fine Akola July 189½.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Good Broach April 237½.
Fully Good Bengal January 181½.
Fine K/Akola January 205.

Nervous and run down women are greatly benefitted by Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It never fails to restore the lost energy and vitality necessary to women. B12

Messrs. PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	Delivery
M. G. Broach ..	..	..	237	Apr. 25 '16
M. G. ,, ..	211	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals (Ry. terms) ..	187	181	..	Jan. 25'16
H. G. Rajputana (Ry. terms) ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab (Ry. terms) ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Akola, Khgm. ..	..	..	..	Jan. 25'16
M G Mathia ..	204	..	..	..
H.G. Bhagalkote ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bijapore ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpore ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Yeotmal ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomrawatee descriptions ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola, Khgm., Fair Staple ..	188	..	..	July 1915
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	210	Do.
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	178	Do.
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	185	Do.
M. G. Miraj ..	..	..	211	Do.
M. G. Compta. ..	..	..	208	Do.
,, Bengals ..	160	..	..	Do.
,, Do. ..	162	..	..	Sept. 1915
,, Akola Khgm.	190	..	..	Do.

TOTAL RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Growths.	1914-5	1913-4	Difference
Khandesh ..	245,234	472,717	—227,483
Central India ..	177,590	257,744	— 80,154
Barsi & Nagar ..	167,548	298,490	—130,947
Berar	430,561	509,780	— 79,189
Central Provinces	216,468	295,919	— 79,451
Dhollera	196,605	423,330	—226,725
Broach	244,021	402,058	—158,037
Compta & Dharwar.	170,462	209,539	— 39,077
Westerns ..	153,513	103,937	pl. 49,576
United Prov. ..	375,937	483,148	—107,451
Rajputana ..	83,389	155,767	— 72,378
Sind	101,986	60,007	pl. 43,979
Persian ..	309	1,109	— 300
American ..	195	2,305	— 1,110
Egyptian ..	624	1,615	— 991
Other Sorts ..	1,973	1,161	pl. 812
Total ..	2,572,600	3,682,432	—1,109,926

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 20th July 1915:—

Cotton	5,023 Bales.
Wheat	6,823 cwts.
Linseed	5,919 ,,
Rape Rai and Mustard Seed	2,137 ,,
Ginjellyseed	916 ,,
Groundnuts	7,571 ,,
Castorseed	5,853 ,,
Rice	5,416 ,,
Myrabollams	3,656 ,,
Cottonseed	11,040 ,,
Mowraseed	212 ,,
Gram	1,877 ,,
Jowar	2,387 ,,
Barley	3,321 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 per cent. ..... Rs. 6-13. R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi ..... Rs. 6-10. R. D. per cwt.
Linseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-8, B. T. per cwt.
Forward Sept. ..... Rs. 8-7-3. R. D. per cwt.
Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore ..... Rs. 6-5, B. T. per cwt.
Brown Etawah ..... Rs. 6-6, B. T. per cwt.
Brown Katni ..... Rs. 7 B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat ..... Rs. 7-8, B. T. per cwt.
Poppyseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-3, R. D. per cwt.
Groundnuts ..... Rs. 37. B. T. per candy.
Mowraseed ..... Rs. 3-14, R. D. per cwt.
Castorseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 6-8-6, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed ..... Rs. 22. B. T. per candy.
Teelseed.
Bold White 85 per cent. Rs. 44, B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 3 27-32d. to 1s. 3 13-16d.
D. D. Mail ..... 1s. 3 27-32d.
T. T. Forward ..... 1s. 3 7/8d. from 15th August.

Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. Do. Forward ..... 1s. 4 3-16d. Aug.
Do. 4 Months' Sight Ready ..... 1s. 4 7-32d.
Francs. 3 m-s. do. ..... 185½ Nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong ..... 130⅜.
Do. Shanghai 166
60 d-s. Yokohama 151½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-12-6
Australian Do.	24-5-0
Bombay Do.	24-2-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-12-0
English Dragons	15-1-6
Silver ex-duty Ready	58-5-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 21.

The Cotton Mill Share Market kept almost unchanged to-day and as the August settlement is drawing nigh "budley" transactions were freely done. After the feverish excitement that characterized the Tata Iron and Steel shares since the last few dayys there was noticed to day a slight lull in their activity.

In Mill shares for August delivery David stood at Rs. 543¾ at the close.

Fazulbhai kept unchanged at Rs. 380.

Swadeshi stood at Rs. 1,435. Centrals at Rs. 1 822½ and Ahmedabad Advance at Rs. 720.

Standards stood steady at Rs. 920.

Madhavji declined to Rs. 1,112½.

Currimbhai were placed at Rs. 177½, Crescent at Rs. 88¾ and Indore Malwas at Rs. 175.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 203.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares kept stationary at Rs. 920.

Central Provinces Railway shares were quoted at Rs. 113 X. D. Gujrat Railways at Rs. 100 X. D., Amritsar Pattis at Rs. 155 c. d. and Pachora Jamner at Rs. 24.

Port Cannings declined to Rs. 785.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares stood at Rs. 104¾ and Deferred at Rs. 203. Preference improved to Rs. 164.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was reported at Rs. 89¾ in a big lot.

Small (clean) pieces were in demand at Rs. 90½.

4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Bonds were quoted at Rs. 97¼.

CALCUTTA SHARE MAR T

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 20.

The share market experienced to-day one of those unaccountable changes for which it is remarkable.

Jute shares had closed steady last evening with an upward tendency and the position at the opening of the market this morning was quite healthy with a fair volume of business passing and rates well maintained. In the afternoon there was a sudden drop, many securities declining a couple of rupees without apparently any warrant for the revulsion of feeling and there were more sellers than buyers at even lower values at the close. There was very little doing in other directions.

The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Burra Bhemo 9, 9.4, Burrakur 16.12; Muriladih 85; Raneegunge 23.8; Union 13;

Jute.—Albion (pref) 121; Alliance (ord) 178; Auckland (ord) 115-8; Barnagore (ord) 81; Belvedere (pref) 115; Clive (ord) 71.8; Delta (ord) 228; Fort Gloster (ord) 233; Hooghly (pref) 12.2; Howrah (ord) 145; Kamarhatty (ord) 180.8; Kelvin (ord) 171.

Tea:—East India 111.

Miscellaneous:—Alexandera Jute (deb) 101.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 89-15 to 90.1 and small lots were done at Rs. 90.4 to 90.8.

MYTHOLOGICAL TRADE MARKS.

MADRAS CHAMBER ON MARWARI CHAMBER'S PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 20.

At a monthly meeting of the Madras Chamber of Commerce a letter was read from the Marwari Chamber of Commerce of Calcutta forwarding a copy of the resolution on the subject of the use of Hindu mythological pictures as designs for stamps, tickets, labels, etc. The Chamber resolved to inform the Marwari Chamber that while the Chamber sympathised with their views, it regretted it did not see what could be done in the matter, as it was under instructions of the Hindu dealers themselves that these illustrations were used.

BENGAL JUTE MILLS.

AN OPTIMISTIC OUTLOOK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 21.

A correspondent, signing himself as "Kincraig," in a letter to the "Statesman" attributes the recent decline of mill prices in shares to the machination of Marwari "bears," and urges upcountry share owners not to be uneasy.

The letter concludes: "The half year ended June 30th is not a period during which mills reaped the benefit of cheap jute and good demand for manufacture at remunerative prices, yet one has only to exemine the reports of Hooghly, Fort Gloster, Howrah, Central, Gourepore and many other companies to realise the strength of the position. I am divulging no secrets when I state that two large mills (under one agency) will show profit from June to December of close on to 4 lakhs each per month. Another at Tittaghur will follow very close on this and there are a dozen at least which will make from 1 to 2½ lakhs monthly. In such circumstances, there is no ground for any decline in share values and your upcountry readers who hold jute mill shares may rest tranquil in their minds, sure of handsome dividends, and greatly strengthened securities."

ELECTRIC SUPPLY FOR LUCKNOW.

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS OF THE SCHEME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, July 21.

The leading Taluqdars of Oudh discussed the scheme of electric supply to the city of Lucknow with his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and the local officers at Government House yesterday. The scheme is making satisfactory progress and a company will shortly be floated by Messrs. Martin and Co. of Calcutta acting in co-operation with Crompton's electrical engineers. In addition to the sums already promised, the gentlemen who met the Lieutenant-Governor yesterday made themselves responsible for further shares to the extent of four lakhs.

BASEL MISSION INDUSTRIALS.

"PURELY A SWISS CONCERN."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, July 21.

The following is communicated to the local press by the General Agent of the Basel Mission Industrials:—"I have to state that the Basel Mission Industrials, comprising the weaving establishments, the factories, mechanical establishment, importing shops, etc., have no connection whatever with Germany. They run on Swiss capital and are exclusively conducted by managers and directors of Swiss nationality. The headquarters of the concern is known as "Societe Commercia le des Missions of Basel." The Mission Trading Company at Basel, Switzerland, was incorporated in Switzerland. An authenticated certificate of register of the company legalized by the British Consul in Switzerland has been filed with other papers at the office of the registrar of Joint Stock Companies at Madras, in accordance with the requirements of the Indian Companies Act 7 of 1913. Consequently our weaving establishment is purely a Swiss concern."

A Zymole Trokey is a pleasant thing to dissolve in your mouth. It stops coughing, relieves hoarseness, and is a good throat antiseptic. B-8

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation.

SATURDAY, July 24.

Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana "A" Team vs. Poona Hindu Team; Bombay Gymkhana "B" Team vs. New High School.

MONDAY, July 26.

Municipal Corporation.

Wilson Philological Lectures by Mr. H. N. Apte. Subject: Sanskrit and the Dialects derived from it: the Apabhramsha. University Library, 5-45 p.m.

TUESDAY, July 27.

Improvement Trust Meeting, 4-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, July 28.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7 to 8-30 p.m., 9 to 10-30 p.m., and 11 to 12-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

CHINOY—Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy, C.I.E. died at 5-30 p.m. on Wednesday, 21st instant. Funeral this morning, at 9 o'clock (S. T.), at Park House, Colaba.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

July 22.

239.—Lecture.—There will be a Lecture for Officers and N. C. Officers on Wednesday next, the 28th instant at 6-30 p.m. in the Municipal Hall.

240.—Appointment.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following appointment in "B" Company from this date:—No. 8151 Vol. R. P. Mears, to be Lance Corporal.

241.—Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to companies as follows:—

No. 8540 Vol. A. D. Leontaridis "B" Coy.
No. 8541 Vol. S. A. Harris "B" Coy.
No. 8542 Vol. J. A. Gunn "B" Coy.
No. 8543 Vol. E. W. Ford "B" Coy.
No. 8544 Vol. F. W. Jackson "B" Coy.
No. 8545 Vol. F. R. Barnes "B" Coy.
No. 8546 Vol. R. K. Waite "G" Coy.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

STRING BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

PORT OFFICER'S NOTIFICATION.

The Port Officer, Bombay, received the following telegraphic communication from the Meteorological Department, Simla, at 12-15 a.m. yesterday:—"An area of low pressure is passing up the Arabian Sea. There are probably high winds with rough seas south of Latitude sixteen. Hoist cautionary signal."

HAKIM ROBBED

Abdulla Kasam, a hakim, residing at Memonwada, reports that somebody broke into his room by removing the lock from the door during his absence from home on Tuesday night, and breaking open a box, carried away cash and ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 2,490.

ALL-INDIA BHATIA CONFERENCE.

A meeting of the managing committee of the Bombay Bhatia Mitra Mandal was held on Tuesday evening, when 19 out of 24 members were present. Mr. W. T. Halai, the Chairman of the Mandal, presided. It was resolved at the meeting to invite in the month of December next the All-India Bhatia Conference to Bombay and a Committee was appointed to carry out the arrangements with regard to the Conference.

CONCESSIONS IN FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

The Telegraph Department notify that the following concessions will in future be allowed in deferred Foreign Telegrams: (1) Figures may be written in groups and in abbreviated form e.g., fivetwoseven for five hundred and twenty seven and be counted as one word at rate of 15 letters per word. (2) Fractional expressions such as threeteenths fiveeights, etc., count as one word at the same rate.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Two attacks and two deaths from plague occurred in Bombay on Tuesday, there being no fresh cases of either small-pox or cholera. Both the plague attacks were reported from Middle and Lower Colaba. The total number of deaths from all causes was 66, as compared with 53 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 86 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 1,834, out of which 16 were found to be plague-stricken. One of these plague rats was found in A Ward, six in B Ward, five in C Ward, and seven in E Ward.

A JAIN STUDENT'S SUCCESS,

News has been received in Bombay that Mr. Sarabhai Nemchand Haji B.A., of the Bombay University who went to England in 1910 for further studies, has passed the Oxford Classical Tripos with Honours. He will appear at the final Bar Examination next October. Mr. Haji's career in England has been very praiseworthy. He is the first Jain student to take an Oxford degree with Honours. He is also the President of the Indian Students' Literary Club at Oxford.

A NEW CRICKET-SCORING BOOK.

Mr. P. N. Polishwala has just brought out a cricket scoring book, which contains many novel features not to be found in ordinary books of its kind. Space has been provided for entering practically every detail of the game, such as the time when the start is made, the duration of an innings the length of the period of interruption by rain, the batsmen's order of going in and coming out, etc. The book has been largely patronized by local clubs, and looking to its nice get-up and new features it should command a very large sale.

MISSING REGISTERED LETTER.

Mr. Austin Fido, Chief Clerk in the Office of the Agent to the B. B. and C. I. Railway, reports that a registered letter was received in the office on the 4th ultimo, which, presumably, contained a currency note for Rs. 100, and a tender. It was put away with other papers and nothing was thought of it till the 18th instant, when the tenderer applied for the return of his money, as he found that his tender was not accepted. It was then found that the letter could not be traced and there is no record to show that a currency note was received.

ENTERTAINMENT TO ORPHANS.

A correspondent writes:—Mr. A. C. Mookerjee of the Fiji Civil Service, visited the Seva Sadan at Gamdevi on Sunday morning and was shown round the Orphan House, Widows' Home etc., by Sister Susila Bai—the Lady Superintendent. Mrs. Mookerjee accompanied him. He was very pleased to see the place and entertained the orphan children and the girls of the Hindu and Parsee Ashrams with light refreshments. Mr. Mookerjee hails from Bengal, but takes great interest in the welfare of the orphans and helpless of this Province.

It is hoped that local gentlemen of means and education, will follow his noble example and help the poor orphans of their own Presidency.

BOMBAY S. P. C. A.

The agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals prosecuted during June 1915, in all 351 cases involving cruelty to 447 animals. Out of this total, 178 cases were fined for cruelty and 79 were fined for overloading. In 78 cases the animals were sent to the Bai Sakarbai D. Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel, after their owners had been fined 2 more were sent to the Hospital without fine, 2 were sent to the Pinjrapole with fine and 1 more to the Pinjrapole without fine. Eleven other cases were warned and discharged. The total number of animals and birds under treatment in the Hospital on the 1st day of June was 379. 334 more were admitted during the month. 274 were discharged cured, 92 left uncured and 12 died during the period, leaving 357 patients on the roll on the last day of the month. The number of animals and birds treated as outpatients was 64, while 88 more were treated by the Society's veterinary inspectors at the Society's dispensaries opened in the Honorary Presidency Magistrates' courts at Esplanade, Girgaum Mazagon and Dadar.

DEATH OF POPULAR CITY LINE CAPTAIN

Many friends in India will learn with much regret of the death on June 26th on board the s. s. City of Paris near Gibralter of Captain John Campbell while on passage to Calcutta from London. The cause of death was pneumonia. Captain Campbell was a great favourite with passengers and many in India will recall memories of pleasant days voyaging to or from Bombay or Calcutta on steamers of the Ellerman Line of which Captain Campbell was in command. Captain Campbell joined the City Line as an apprentice 46 years ago, and only last month completed his 25th year as Commander.

OVERCROWDING IN TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—It is a matter for great satisfaction that the agitation of the hardships of third-class passengers in the "Chronicle" has roused the Poona Railway Passengers' Association to activity. In reply to its Secretary's enquiry regarding the procedure to be followed in prosecuting railway servants for forcibly overcrowding compartments, I beg to state that *any passenger* in the compartment can lodge a complaint before the magistrate having jurisdiction in the district in which the offence is committed. Also, *any Association* can take similar action on behalf of any passenger whose compartment is forcibly overcrowded.

In order to secure a conviction, it will be *necessary* to show that the offender put extra passengers into the compartment, or attempted to do so, or caused another person to do so, *knowing* that the compartment already had the full number of passengers it is marked to carry. To prove this knowledge, the court will have to be satisfied that the offence was committed *after* the railway servant's attention was drawn to the fact that the compartment was holding the full number of passengers sanctioned by law. Tell the servant only this much and no more. By doing so you deprive him of the chance of escaping conviction on the plea of want of knowledge.

Further, it is not at all necessary, nor sensible, to move the railway authorities to prosecute the offender, or to institute proceedings in the court through the railway authorities. It is these authorities who are the source of all our miseries. If you want to prosecute, and thereby release the third class passengers from the indescribably excruciating torture of overcrowding, do not allow the railway servant to have the faintest idea that you will prosecute him. After you have drawn his attention to the fact that the compartment (in which he is going forcibly to put in extra passengers) already holds the full number, you must keep cool and quiet, and let him shove in as many extra passengers as he likes. There you have a case against him, in which you *must* succeed.

One more caution. Have at least one respectable witness before you go to the court. I know cases in which false witnesses and false cases have appeared to defend railway servants,—Yours etc.,

CONTRACTOR.

PITTAPURAM POISONING CASE.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 21.

The Pittapuram poisoning case concluded yesterday. After the examination of defence witnesses and one witness by the Court, the cases for the prosecution and the defence were summed up by Mr. N. Grant and Mr. E. R. Osborne respectively. The assessors brought in a verdict of not guilty. Mr. J. J. Cotton I.C.S., Sessions Judge of Godaveri, agreeing that the prosecution had not made out their case, discharged the accused.

SUCCESS AT THE I.M.S. EXAMINATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 20.

Intimation has been received in Madras of the success at the last I.M.S., examination of Mr. Oscar Unger, son of Mr. J. Ramsay Unger of Messrs. Ramsay and Co.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

SEQUEL TO A PROSECUTION.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday evening at the Municipal Hall. Mr. N. V. Mandlik presided.

The Committee considered the report submitted by the Commissioner in connection with a complaint sent in by Mr. Hassumbhoy Mahomedally Khambatta, who was charged at the instance of the Superintendent of Licenses under section 394 of the Municipal Act for having allowed his premises at Haines Road, to be let for cleaning fat without license. Mr. Hassambhoy was convicted and fined by the magistrate, but on an application being made to the High Court for a revision of the magistrate's finding he succeeded in getting the conviction and sentence set aside. Mr. Hassanbhoy in his letter to the Standing Committee stated that the Municipality had completely failed to substantiate the charges laid against him in the Police Court, and that they had admitted that it was a mistake on their part to have prosecuted him. He accordingly submitted that he had suffered unnecessarily in his reputation, and had been subjected to considerable worry apart from the heavy expenses incurred in the Police Court and the High Court. Mr. Hassambhoy added that he had been advised to sue the proper party for damages, and submitted that before taking such a step he would approach the Corporation, hoping that they would do him full justice by departmentally dealing with the Superintendent of Licenses who was chiefly to be blamed for all that he had unnecessarily suffered, and compensating him properly and that failing that he would be obliged to sue the Corporation and the Commissioner for damages as he may be advised.

MS. CADELL'S REPORT.

The Commissioner in his report on the subject, said:—

Before the date of the hearing of the case a member of the Corporation saw the superintendent of Licenses and asked him to withdraw the case, but he was told that this could not be done without my orders. The member of the Corporation did not come to me in the matter. I mention this to show that if there was any allegation of persecution, the matter could have been brought to my notice.

The following circumstances will prove that fat melting operations were being carried on with Mr. Hassumbhoy's knowledge:—

(a) He admitted before the Magistrate and it was proved by the evidence of the Pathan residing on the premises that he visited the premises once a week and that the operations were carried on in his presence.
(b) The operations had been carried on since July 1914, while the information against him was filed in December 1914.
(c) In his letter to me, dated 9th December 1914, he discussed the suitability of the place for fat melting operations.
(d) The place is worth Rs. 8 per mensem but it was actually let for Rs. 16 per mensem, doubtless owing to the offensiveness of the trade.
(e) In his letter, dated 26th January 1915, to the Executive Engineer he asked for permission to build a shed for melting fat.
(f) Though the first warning was given him on 9th November 1914, ejectment proceedings were not taken by him against his tenant till February 1915.

I am satisfied that action against Mr. Hassumbhoy was not taken out of spite but because it appeared the only way effectively to stop a most offensive trade which was being carried on in his premises and obviously with his knowledge.

As regards the result of the criminal application in the High Court, I may point out that presidency magistrates are obliged from the nature of their work, to try cases of this kind summarily without recording the evidence in full. In this case, the Municipal Solicitor, Mr. Crawford considered that the amount of evidence recorded was insufficient, and as the Magistrate who had tried the case was no longer acting as such when the application came on for hearing, it was not possible to obtain his explanation as is usually done when the Appellate Court enertains any doubt. The offensive trade had by this time been discontinued, and the object of the prosecution had therefore been attained I personally informed Mr. Crawford that the conviction need not be supported. There was no admission whatsoever that the proceedings in the Magistrate's Courst had been improperly taken. The fact that the Magistrate convicted shows that there was a good *prima facie* case. If Mr. Hassumbhoy has been put to expense in the matter, it has been entirely due to his own line of action."

Mr. Masani, the Municipal Secretary read a letter from Dr. Sukhia who stated that he was the Corporator referred to by the Commissioner. He had approached the Superintendent of Licenses on behalf of Mr. Hassumbhoy.

Dr. Sukhia defended the action he had taken by saying that in the interests of Municipal administration, he thought that it was his duty to approach the Municipal Executive whenever a taxpayer came to him with a grievance and he felt satisfied that the grievance was a real one. In such cases many differences of opinion could be explained and matters settled without recourse to correspondence. Dr. Sukhia was satisfied that Mr. Hassumbhoy was not responsible for his tenant's action. The action taken by the Licensing Department was illegal and this view had been upheld by the High Court. Dr. Sukhia was of opinion that if an injustice had been done to Mr. Hassumbhoy he should be compensated.

Mr. Cadell called attention of Dr. Sukhia to the various dates on which the notices of the Superintendent had been issued and wanted Dr. Sukhia to be sure of his facts and dates before he came to any definite conclusion.

The further consideration of this matter was adjourned.

The "Tribune" reports a case in which one Oamar Din, Telegraph Clerk, Amritsar, who received for transmission from the National Bank of India, Amritsar, an urgent telegram but changed it into a deferred telegram, is charged with having misappropriated the difference. Charges of criminal breach of trust have been framed against him by the Magistrate.

ANGLO-INDIANS AND THE WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—While all sorts of suggestions are being made in the papers regarding the sending of Anglo-Indians to the front, the main question for consideration is the attitude of Government in the matter. What is Government going to do? We may open all sorts of registers, and we may follow all the suggestions given by a host of correspondents, but if Government have set their face against the move, we are only beating the air with a vengeance. It seems that at the last All-India Anglo-Indian Conference the question of Anglo-Indian regiments came up for discussion, but that the Hon. Mr. Abbott of Jhansi stated that the matter would have to remain in abeyance, because it was supposed or understood to be under the consideration of the Government of India. If that is all the satisfaction the community is to derive, I can only say that Mr. Abbott is being trifled with. How long are we to wait for a decision on the point? Probably till just after the war is over; and then we shall be told that on the next opportunity occurring the matter will receive their serious and attentive consideration. This is indeed a bright and encouraging prospect and one with which all reasonable people should be fully satisfied! It seems that, on the outbreak of the war, Mr. Abbott at once approached the Government of India with the offer of a thousand Anglo-Indians but he was told that there was no need for them then, but when the need arose he would be informed. Anything more preposterous it is impossible to conceive; for there has assuredly been no single movement when it could have been said that there was no need for a thousand men. The situation demands every available man, and in the face of this truly incontrovertible fact we are being put off by such shallow artifices as these. The position is hardly believable. Is Lord Kitchener aware of the farce being enacted in India? Probably not, because he would, settle the matter with a clean cut. He would not beat about the bush in the manner the authorities here are doing. We want a few Kitcheners in every department of the Government of India, and then there would be no quibbling and no equivocal replies to direct questions. The Government have certainly formulated their views on the question of Anglo-Indian regiments, and why the expression thereof is hanging fire passes my comprehension. We must insist on a reply, and an early one too, whatever it may be. This is not the time for delays or for the employment of such diplomatic language as to leave one in doubt as to the exact import of the words used. What is required is an immediate settlement of the question,—Yours, etc.

NOT SATISFIED.

THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Dr. Mackichan has indeed shown a deep insight into the temperament and aspirations of the Indian student, in bringing up a proposal in the Senate to the effect, that students who get less than forty-five per cent. in the Honours examination, should be given the pass degree only, and that those, who do not wish to have the Pass degree, should not be declared to have passed the examination. In emphasising forty-five per cent. in the Practical examinations taken together, he has given a due importance to the practical side of scientific studies, but why he has minimised the importance of practical work in the Pass examination, it is indeed difficult to see.

The Pass course as it stands at present is stupidly easy; the Pass course students are not required to write journals, while the Intermediate Science students are. I have learnt from a reliable source that in the last Honours examinations, examiners in a certain subject did not care to have a look into the journals, while for that subject alone no fewer than two separate journals are required, and it is expressly stated in the regulations that the work recorded in the journals will be taken into consideration in assigning marks in the Practical examination. Are all the journals to be written for nothing?

I have strong reasons to believe that exainers in that subject do not allot any fixed number of marks for the different branches of practical work, but give marks from the last impressions of the knowledge of the examinee.

This is certainly not a pleasant state of affairs. It seems to me that examiners require to be reminded that they are not tongues of a chemist's balance, and that they themselves were also at one time members of the same heterogeneous group of national animals known as "Students," and therefore liable to the same blunders of commission and omission, such as they find, so commonly in the papers and practical examinations. So much for the new course.

As for the old course, students who passed the B.A. examination according to the old regulations, in March 1915, must be given at least two years for appearing for the M.A. examination. In the latest Calendar I find that the old M.A. examination will be held for the last time in March, 1916. Why should this be so? What are these students to do, who passed the old B.A. examination in 1915, with one of the Science groups as their optional subjects? I believe they have a right to ask for an M.A. examination in 1917, and one in 1918 for those who fail in 1917. No scholarships or prizes need be given at these examinations.

Will not some member of the Senate come to the rescue and do the needful for us?—Yours, etc.

A GRADUATE.

Mahrama Lak, the alleged notorious dacoit, who is allegd to have caused havoc in the Jhang district and against whom before the Special Tribunal a series of charges in dacoity cases were brought is still absconding and Government has ordered a substantial reward for his arrest.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

THE GREAT GOLDIN.

Time was when necromancy ruled the world. Tribal chiefs and soverigns of new-born nations held their subjects in the hollow of their hands by a sort of hocus-pocus that kept the world in darkness tarough benighted ages. Superstition stalked abroad like a gaunt spectre, which struck terror to the simple-hearted of all lands and shaped the destinies of men and nations. Races were ruled by charlatans, and innocents were burned at the stake because some clumsy "magician" performed a trick of evil portent. Cagiostro fooled all Europe and preyed upon the credulity of kings and courts. In a later era mountebanks wrought whole communities into frenzied excitement with strange incantations and foisted upon men wise in their own conceits such flimsy swindles as the South Sea Bubble. But when intelligence tore a rift in the opaque of ignorance, necromancers began to be accepted for what they were worth, and as men and women broadened to the full stature of mature intelligence, the art of magic developed into a very useful, entirely harmless and most amusing institution.

Though vaunted for their supernatural powers, wizards who held the world in a spell in centuries now almost forgotten, were mere tyros compared to Horace Goldin, for example—Horace Goldin, the American gentleman who became a royal illusionist through the patronage of King Edward; and has managed, without any show of superstition or any pretensions to the supernatural, to keep the brighest minds of the world mystified, as men, women and children shout with laughter over his mirth-producing enigmas, or gaze in stupefaction at his inscrutable illusions. Mr. Goldin performs with a company of 25 people and a real Bengal tiger. His programme will be divided into three parts.

In the "Revue of Conjuring," Mr. Goldin takes the spectator from the fifteenth to the twentieth century, and by cleverly blending his powers of necromancy with the art of the protean actor, presents striking "counterfeit presentments" of the five greatest magicians that spanned those half a thousand years of mysticism. While made up to represent these past masters of the art of mystery, Mr. Goldin performs what they themselves considered their masterpieces.

He appears at the Excelsior next Saturday.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

The entirely new and excellent vaudeville and picture programme which the management are putting up at the Palace of Varieties (Gaiety Theatre) should attract large audiences this week. Miss Beatrice Mercer, the fine contralto, will appear in a selection of catchy songs, while Miss Norah Moore, the popular commedienne, and Steve Buckingham will give a number of patriotic and humorous songs from their extensive repertoire. These two will also appear in a sketch entitled "Catching a Train," which the management declare to be "one of the cleverest skits ever put up on the stage in Bombay." The picture side of the programme is strongly represented, by "A Prince's Love Match," a thrilling drama, and other equally interesting films. It is altogether an excellent programme which the amusement loving public of Bombay should not miss seeing.

DAL DACOITY CASE.

NINE ACCUSED SENTENCED TO 7 YEARS' RIGOROUS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 21.

The case known as the Dal Dacoity case has been recently disposed of in the Court of Mr. Keough, Special Magistrate, Jhang. The total number of persons challaned in this case was 25, of whom only 12 were present, the rest being absconders. Charges under section 395, I.P.C., were framed against all the 12 accused present and nine out of them have been convicted and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each, the maximum sentences the Court was empowered to inflict.

This village was looted on 2nd March by a gang of 50 or 60 persons armed with dangs and other formidable weapons. The gang had visited the village on the night preceding the day of the dacoity, but had departed after raiding once. It returned again during the day and was more successful than on the previous night. When an alarm was raised it brought together a number of friendly Mahomedans, whose coming to the rescue of the Hindus resulted in the retreat of the dacoits. The want of names of offenders in the first report was held to be duly accounted for by the exceptional circumstances of the case.

The Court observed that the dacoities were the result of an outbreak of lawlessness and, coming as they did in quick succession, were outside every-day occurrence and that it was not surprising that certain formalities in procedure were wanting. The Police had their hands full, having several big dacoities to handle at one and the same time, and their energies were naturally exercised in endeavouring to prevent further trouble and to restore order in the affected tract.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday 20th July should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's, Victoria and Alexandra docks.

Mr. P. J. Kerr, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal, has joined the Army and is succeeded in his appointment by Mr. Mcgregor.

Mr. A. H. Parker, of the Punjab Civil Service who was recently wounded in France, has now recovered and has returned to duty at the front.

FOOTBALL.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE V. DEVONS

In the opening stages of the above League, last evening, the Grant Medical College met the Devons on the Cooperage and beat them to the tune of 2 goals to 1. The game was a hard fought and interesting one from a spectator's point of view. The Devons are a sturdy and useful crew and ought to give a better account of themselves as the League progresses and they will doubles be seen to better advantage later in the season. Their attempts at combination were weak, but this is no doubt due to the fact that they have not had the opportunity of playing together. The Grant Medical College played the dashing and clean game that characterises their display on the field of sport. Their team is practically the same as that which represented the College last year. Throughout the first half the play was of an up and down nature, both sides failing to gain an advantage. The second period of the game opened in a more determined manner and not long after the restart. Thyer of the Medicals put his side ahead by scoring from rather a difficult angle. The Devons now brought Yeo from outside-right to centre-forward and this change made a distinct improvement in their play. Yeo captured a good pass from Weymouth and after cleverly outwitting the opposing defence tested Hildreth with a hot shot, but Hildreth cleared in brilliant style. Green got possession and equalised before Hildreth could reach him. Both sides now tried hard to increase their score and a few minutes before the close of the game Hakim scored at short range giving Risdon no chance. The Devons' made fruitless efforts to equalise and the game ended:—

Grant Medical College ..... 2 goals.
Devons ..... 1 goal.

Grant Medical College:—Goal, Hildreth; backs, Wadia and Doyle; Half-backs, Pearl, Khan and Sheik; forwards, Thyer Hakim, Sweeney, Baluch and Ruckshit.

Devons:—Goal, Risdon; backs, Doidge and West; half-backs, Weymouth, Ward, Woodywatt; forwards, Hill, Slee, Sheriff, Green and Yeo.

The following team will represent the Y. M. C. A. against the R.G.A., this evening on the Cooperage at 5-30 p.m:—Bridgewater, Hogan, G. Bourne, J. H. E. James, C. Muir, B. W. Peel, W. Morris, Streely, W. James, E. Harwood Gardiner, Padgett, F. Rockley.

CALCUTTA FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

SEMI-FINAL WON BY CUSTOMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 21.

The second semi-final in connection with the Challenge Shield Competition between the Customs and the Mohun Bagan, Club came off on the Calcutta ground before 30,000 spectators.

Heavy showers of rain made the ground slushy and slippery and ill-suited to the Indians who played bare foot.. The opening exchanges were uninteresting, tall kicks being the order and players misjudging the pace of the ball. Several shots from both sides were cleverly warded off by respective "goalies." The game improved as players got used to the ground but neither side succeeded in scoring during the first half. Midway through second half Williamson received from Maher and dribbling and outsprinting the backs scored. From now till the end except on three occasions the Customs were all, over the Mohan Bagans. Five minutes after the Mohun Bagan goalie rushed out and saved a shot off the Customs' centre but the ball was received by the Customs inner left who scored with a clinking shot. The remainder of play was in favour of the Customs though they adopted the mistaken policy of playing three forwards. The final btween the Customs and Calcutta comes off on Saturday next.

F.A. CHALLENGE SHIELD COMPETITION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 21.

The first semi-final in connection with the Indian Football Association Challenge Shield Competition between Calcutta and Royal West Surreys was played off on the Calcutta ground before 15,000 spectators, the former winning by three goals to nil.

"CRICKET AT KIRKEE."

FACTORY C.C. V. SRI VITHAL C.C.

The above match played on the Veterinary Hospital Ground Kirkee, on Sunday and resulted in a win for the former by 13 runs.

Scores:—

FACTORY C. C.

A. V. Correa (Captain) 21 Peeraji 18, Hannumant 17, Devji 15, Shanker Shiva 9, Sheik Kadar 9, Marooti 5, Laxuman 1 Shanker Sadoo 1, Vithal Idnan 1, Raibha 0, Extras 20, Total 117.

SRI VITHAL C. C.

Bickan (Captain) 10, Hagimoothi 5 David 5, Shiva 0, Laxuman A. 14, Tukaram B. 8, Mhadoo 9, Jaiyajee 12 Tukaram 13, Laxuman 8, Govind 3, Extras 17, Total 104.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday, the 19th July 1915 should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's, Victoria and Alexandra docks.

It is reported in a Calicut paper that a few days ago some Moplahs armed with weapons trespassed into the house of a Nambudiri, known as Padakkara Mana, situated at a distance of about five miles from the Tanur railway station. South Malabar, threatened the Nambudiri gentleman with death in case he failed to show the place where his valuables had been kept, and made away with Rs. 6,000. The police are said to be enquiring into the case.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, July 22, 1915.

THE INDIAN LOAN.

Though the public have been made aware of the proposals which the recent conference of the Presidency Bank managers recommended to the Imperial Government, the announcement of the terms and conditions of the forthcoming loan of 4½ crores has not been made. It is due and we may hear of it at any hour. If it be correct that this loan will be for a very limited term of years, say from five as a minimum to eight as a maximum, and that the rate of interest will be 4 per cent., then, it must be said that the Finance Minister has exercised a wise discretion in the matter. Again, the loan is to be issued at par. These conditions have not been haphazardly determined upon. Neither, is it to be presumed, are they the result of suggestions from stockjobbers and others who have yet a large amount of last year's paper to unload.

The war, coming so soon at the heels of the last issue, and the consequent dislocation of the world's monetary markets, with their adverse influences in this country, gave no opportunity to the capitalist class and the bankers to digest the plethora of paper which was left on their hands. It is obvious, again, that with the more attractive 4½ per cent. sterling war loan at Home, the loan investors, who habitually tender for the Indian rupee loan, have secured fairly large amounts in London. The bazaar reports give the amount at one and a half to two millions sterling. Necessarily, then, the chances of a successful issue of the ordinary 3½ per cent. loan became somewhat doubtful. There is a consensus of opinion on the point. Under the circumstances the Finance Minister has exercised sound wisdom in offering a loan which will attract investors, and, at the same time, give him all the money he wants for public works. He has been both prudent and economic, however, in offering his terminable loan for a short period at 4 per cent. India's credit stands high and the Indian population have not had to undergo the same heavy monetary sacrifices as those of the United Kingdom. Again, labour wages are liberal, if not generous, and the State perhaps has deemed it right that, what the nation contributes by way of taxation and indirectly by sacrifices, should be made good, in however small a way, by returing to it its own. The State takes as much as it can from the one pocket and puts in a few light coins in the other. The taxpayer is pleased in his capacity as an investor. And that may be assumed to be the one consideration why the Treasury has fixed 4½ per cent., which under other circumstances would have been pronounced by sound financiers and economists as too generous. In India there is no need to raise the rate of public borrowings by so liberal a figure. Indeed, we should have looked askance in the present state of Indian finance and the near future thereof if it had fixed 4½ per cent. following the example of the British Treasury. We are glad that Sir William has not fallen into that temptation, albeit he might have earned not a little popularity by so doing. But he is one of our rare financial watch dogs and knows how to sit tight on the treasure chest when necessary. We cordially commend his decision.

One word more. We hope Sir William has not lost sight of our previous suggestion that this is just the time to make a beginning with the class of small investors, who can save from 100 to 5,000 rupees and can invest in the new loan by means of that maid of universal utility, our well-managed and well-administered Post Office. We are confident that in this direction the Government in future would be able to tap a new reservoir of infinite capacity. But the poorer investor has to be coaxed and the coaxing can only be done by slow degrees. The poor investors are still timid and naturally so; but the timidity will wear off as they clearly discern the good intentions of the Government and the benefit they themselves will derive from it. So let us look forward to this new arrangement with some hope, expecting that the Finance Minister will cast his net impartially before the fat bird and the lean bird.

SESSIONS JUDGES.

It is disheartening that while various amendments are now and then made to the Criminal Procedure Code,—most of them having generally the effect of curtailing the liberty of the people,—the idea of initiating reforms, seldom seems to occur to official legislators, in spite of insistent representation. The provision of the Code, which gives Government the right to appeal against acquittal, often enables Government to exercise the right in a manner which places the lives of innocent men in great danger. The legislature certainly never contemplated that this right should always be exercised against persons who have been acquitted, or with a view to enhancing a sentence of imprisonment or transportation to a penalty of death. But apart from considerations of humanity and of danger to the lives of innocent people, there is the moral danger affecting prejudicially the discretion of civilian judges whose promotion, transfer and prospects, rest in the hands of executive authorities. This danger is the greater in provinces where such patronage is entrusted to a Lieutenant-Governor uncontrolled by an Executive Council. How the danger is a very real one is set forth by Sir Henry Cotton in an article commenting on a case recently tried by the Sessions Judge of Meerut. On April 24th last, Debi Singh, a trooper of Light Cavalry, and five other Jats were sentenced to death by him for the murder of a patwari. On May 25th, the appeal of these six men was allowed by the Allahabad High Court and Mr. Justice Mahomed Rafique and Mr. Justice Piggot acquitted the accused. The trooper, it may be added, was charged with actually shooting the deceased with a rifle and the other five men, alleged to have been his companions, were charged with abetment of the offence. They were fortunately acquitted by the High Court on the ground that the "evidence was insufficient to prove that Debi Singh had shot the patwari." Now, under the law it was open to the Sessions Judge, if he was satisfied of the guilt of the accused Debi Singh, to have sentenced him to death and to have passed a sentence of transportation for life on the other accused if he was satisfied as to their having abetted the crime. But it is inconceivable why he should have sentenced to death not only the man whom he believed to have fired the fatal shot but also the five others who were charged with no overt act, but only with abetment. That such a sentence could never have been passed by a judge who had been brought up in the forensic atmosphere of the British courts goes without saying. What then, asks Sir Henry Cotton, is the peculiar mental twist which drives the Judge of Meerut,—who is a civilian of over 23 years' service,—into such a sentence? Sir Henry himself gives the only answer which can explain this deplorable mental attitude. "A weak judge, in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor and his Chief Secretary," he says, "is a man who is inclined to acquit in case of doubt and who, when he convicts, is not afraid to inflict a humane punishment. A strong judge, in the opinion of the same authorities, is one who never forgets that some one ought to be punished for the day's work, and is addicted to the triangle and the gallows. It is the strong judge who gets a good station and rapid promotion, while the weak judge finds himself in an unhealthy district and is passed over for preferment when his turn comes. . . . The Sessions Judge of Meerut, no doubt, enjoys a good reputation with the Government, and the last thing in the world he was prepared to face was an appeal from his decision by Government. So he sentenced all the six accused before him to a death penalty, and there was nothing left for the Government to appeal against."

Notes of the Day.

The Late Mr. Graham.

It is doubtful whether a more remarkable congregation has ever assembled in St. Thomas's Cathedral than that which attended the Memorial Service for the late Mr. Graham last evening. The majority of those present, of course, were European and Christian but the number of non-Christians, Hindus, Parsis and Mahomedans who came to pay respect to the memory of one who was so deservedly esteemed by those they represented, was large enough to make their presence very notable. Another thing which gave a remarkable aspect to the scene was that, practically the whole of the pews on the south side of the knave and in the south transept were filled with khaki-clad mourners. The regular forces were strongly represented, and so, also, of course, were the volunteers, while the last dozen or so pews were filled with Boy Scouts tailing down to a row of diminutive lads of seven or eight years. The service was simple but singularly impressive,—especially the hymns which were sung with considerable feeling by the whole congregation.

The Scene Outside the Church.

Outside, in front of the Church, the scene was equally notable. A large number of people had assembled in the churchyard, including the lesser employees of the deceased gentleman's firm, and their attitude was one of obvious sympathy and reverence. In the adjoining thoroughfares, also were large number of people, the majority if whom seemed to have been attracted by something more than the morbid curiosity which usually attracts the crowd on such occasions. The most impressive moment of the proceedings inside the Church was the sudden breaking of the solemn stillness, which followed the conclusion of the service, by the terrific roll of drums which preluded the magnificent opening bars of Handel's famous funeral march on the organ. The alternating solemnity and moving plaintiveness of this immortal composition were very finely rendered. The representative character of the congregation was a remarkable tribute to the esteem in which Mr. Graham was held by all communities, as much for his own worth as for the great family to which he belonged,—a family that has played so notable a part in the building up of the commerce of the city. It is a remarkable and a very sad coincidence that half-an-hour before the memorial service for Mr. Graham began, there should have passed away another notable citizen of Bombay, who was closely connected with the house of Graham in business, in the person of the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Chinoy,

Loans for Neutrals.

Mr. Asquith, in asking the Commons for a further credit of 150 millions, on Tuesday, made what Reuter terms "an interesting proposal," to the effect that loans might be extended to certain states beyond the limits of the Allies and the Dominions, expressing at the same time the belief, that the House would agree in giving the Government "a freer hand." The proposition was received with cheers of approval, strongly suggesting that the honourable members were fully cognisant of the nature and probable effect of monetary accomodation to one or other of our neutral friends. Such being the case, one's eyes instinctively turn towards the Balkans. There are two main reasons which have hitherto actuated certain of the Balkan States, which might have been expected ere now to have joined the war, in not doing so. One is the occupation of their thrones by foreign princes with strong family connections in Germany; another, more potent, is the want of money. Neither Greece nor Bulgaria, nor for the matter of that Roumania, could enter upon a military campaign, no matter of how limited a nature, without seeking financial accomodation from outside markets. And it is not all unlikely that the entry of anyone of the three into the arena is delayed at this moment by the difficulty of finding sources upon which to draw. There are no money markets on the Continent available and America is too far a cry. It is quite certain that Germany, though herself boggling in a financial morass, is ready to hold out monetary baits, and it is certainly desirable that the British Government should be in a position to offer the financial aid, which coming at the psychological moment, may precipitate the action of a hesitant neutral.

Roumania.

It would be idle in the present state of public knowledge to speculate as to for whom such assistance may be intended. But Roumania at once suggests itself to the mind. And Roumanian intervention at this moment would indeed be valuable,—more so than at any other time of the war. A Roumanian diversion would in fact alter the whole aspect of the campaign in the East and the psychology of Roumanian diplomacy suggests that intervention at such a juncture, enabling her to say with truth and emphasis afterwards, that she materially affected the course of the war at a particularly important moment, is a peculiarly tempting prospect. And if she can see her financial problem settled for her on easy terms that may just complete the sum of temptation. Curiously enough the influence of the pro-German element in the Roumanian population seems to have weakened since the Russian reverses in Galicia rather than strengthened as one might have suspected would be the case. There can be no doubt that the Roumanian people would support with enthusiasm a decision on the part of their Government to intervene in the war. And the opposition of the Court, since the death of the late King, has almost disappeared.

Greece and Bulgaria.

As far as Greece is concerned we have had the plainest of intimations from M. Venizelos as to what are his intentions. But M. Venizelos, although he has the overwhelming bulk of the Greek people at his back, is not in power. The government which supports the pro-German King is still in office and it remains to be seen how long they will succeed in cheating the Constitution and defying the declared policy of the people. But the inevitable must come and at some date, not very distant, King Constantine will find himself faced with the necessity of acting on the advice of a ministry headed by M. Venizelos. Greek intervention, however, is not a matter of such great importance now as that of Bulgaria would be. Bulgaria's geographical position makes her more important even then Greece, and quite as important as Roumania. The abandonment of neutrality by Bulgaria, in the interests of the Allies, far more than similar action on the part of Greece, would have an enormous effect on the whole strategic situation, completely cutting Turkey off from any further communication with her powerful ally, profoundly affecting her safety and opening a way into Austria from the south for the troops of the Allies.

Hindus and Mahomedans.

It was a graceful and significant act of the Maharaja of Durbhanga, when not very long ago he presented for Akbar's tomb a golden lamp and a "chudder"—for Akbar symbolised in himself the future united Indian nation. And it was also fitting that the Mahomedan community of Calcutta, as a telegram states, should be grateful to the Maharaja of Durbhanga for the leading part he has taken in all movements calculated to bring about the unity of Hindus and Mahomedans. Both Mr. Justice Sharafuddin and the Maharaja seem to have dwelt at length on the difficulties which such movements meet at the outset. The difficulties certainly are there,—though one wonders why, when at least among the educated members of both communities, there is unanimity as regards the political aspirations of the country, these difficulties should exist. Moreover, have the leaders of both the communities made any joint and organized effort to overcome them since that friend of India,—Sir William Wedderburn,—called together a Conference for the purpose in 1910 at Allahabad? Yet with every one of them, as the Maharaja said, of himself, nothing is or can be nearer to his heart than this laudable object. And in the present state of the country the movement only requires the first energetic impulse from men like the Maharaja and the Aga Khan to attain immediate success.

Unexpended Education Grants.

A melancholy feature of the educational administration in this Presidency during the last two years has been the slackness shown in spending the generous grants,—recurring as well as non-recurring,—allowed, made by the Imperial Government. In his last report, the Director of Public Instruction, made vain efforts to show why, out of the total amount of Rs. 73,30,000 received during the three years 1911-12 to 1913-14, only rupees twenty-six lakhs were spent, leaving such a large unexpended balance as Rs. 44,55,890. Of this balance, however, Rs. 26,12,093 had been pledged, though not spent, and the unappropriated balance stood at Rs. 18,43,797. Even thus the state of things was far from satisfactory, in view of the fact that before the grants were received, want of funds was the usual plea of Government whenever improvement and extension of education was demanded. The sum, the utilization of which was still under consideration, was made up amongst other amounts of savings of about 2½ lakhs from the Durbar Grant of Rs. 6,70,000 and savings of about 4½ lakhs from the recurring Imperial Grant of Rs. 5,93,000 for 1913-14 and of balances amounting to Rs. 5,19,340 and Rs. 1,74,986 from the grants for elementary schools and educational hygiene. A Press-Note issued on Monday announces that the Government have now decided to spend all these amounts. A welcome grant is one of Rs. 4,31,376 to local boards and municipalities for school-buildings and equipments. Government have also directed that a beginning should be made towards the introduction of the Sloyd system of manual training with all the five training colleges and with five selected high schools and they have provided Rs. 7,496 as recurring and Rs. 97,179 as non-recurring expenditure for the purpose.

The Limbdi State.

The annual administration report of the Limbdi State for 1914-15 has just appeared. Limbdi is a second-class State in Kathiawar with an average annual land revenue of two lakhs and a half. The State, small though it is, has in some directions made very good progres. In the few States in Kathiawar where, for example, the people have a voice in managing their own municipal affairs, Limbdi occupies a prominent place. The Thakore Saheb is the patron and the chief Karbhari, the President of the town Municipality, consisting of 30 members. Eighteen members are, however, elected by the various communities. The general body elects a managing committee, the chairman of which is a non-official member and it is pleasing to learn from the report that the non-official members take an active interest in the affairs of the town. In education too the policy of the State is progressive. It maintains 25 schools, one of them being a high school, and another a girs' school. It is again noteworthy that primary education throughout the State is free,—and is also compulsory in most of the villages. The total number of boys attending primary schools in 1914-15 was 1,653 and that of girls 281.

Official and Personal.

The announcement which appeared in our issue of yesterday, to the effect that their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon had proceeded to Hyderabad, is incorrect. Their Excellencies will leave Poona for Hyderabad on Sunday the 25th instant. Their Excellencies dined with the Hon. Sir Richard Lamb last night and will visit the Servants of India Society to-morrow evening.

The Gaekwar and Maharani of Baroda are expected at Bangalore, this evening. His Highness will stay at the Maharaja's palace till Saturday, when he returns to Baroda via Poona, visiting the ruins of Humpi in the Bellary district *en route*.

The Indian Community of Simla will entertain the Hon. Sir Ali Imam at a farewell dinner in September. A strong committee under the presidency of Raja Sir Harnam Singh has been formed for the purpose.

When the Imperial Legislative Council meets at Simla next September, there will be half a dozen new members, mostly officials, who will be sworn in as Councillors. Mr. C. H. Harrison will replace Sir William Maxwell; Mr. G. H. B. Fell will succeed in the vacancy caused by Lieut.-Col. Robertson proceeding on leave and Mr. H. Grant succeeding Mr. Michael. Among the non-officials Mr. F. H. Stewart has replaced Mr. Monteath and Mr. T. W. Birkett succeeded Mr. Marshall Reid, who has resigned. Mr. Mian Mohammad Shafi has been elected to the vacancy caused by the appointment of Sirdar Daljit Singh appointed to the India Council. Among the Members of the Viceroy's Executive Council Mr. Hill only will be new to the Council.

ENEMY SUBJECTS IN RANGOON.

TEN MORE TO BE INTERNED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 21.

Ten Germans and Austrians of Rangoon who have not yet been interned since the outbreak of the war, have been notified to be in readiness to leave for Shwebo, where they will be interned to the Barracks with their families.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

FIGHT FOR WARSAW.

GREATEST BATTLE OF WAR RAGING

ITALIAN OFFENSIVE CONTINUES.

TRENCHES CAPTURED BY BRITISH.

The greatest battle of the war for Warsaw is raging in full fury. The line is swaying hither and thither. The enemy in this first phase is gaining more ground, but is suffering enormous losses and the Russians are hurling the Germans back at favourable points.

Field-Marshal French reports that after successfully exploding a mine at Chateae Hooge, the British occupied 150 yards of enemy trenches which were consolidated.

The latest Paris communiqué reports only local cannonades. Two highly successful air raids are however reported. Six aeroplanes dropped eleven heavy bombs on the Colmar railway station, causing great damage.

The Italian offensive continues along the whole of the Isonzo front and more trenches and prisoners have been captured on the Carso plateau.

Advices from Constantinople state that a British submarine has torpedoed and sunk two steamers and two lighters and damaged the quays of Constantinople.

In the dispute at Krupps owing to military warnings theatening drastic measures, the directors conceded some of the men's demands, and peace was patched up. The workmen, however, are reported to be dissatisfied.

In the Commons Mr. Asquith moved a credit of 150 millions, making a total for the War of 1,012 millions. He made an interesting proposal, that the loans might be extended to certain states beyond the Allies and the Dominions, and suggested the Government should have a freer hand.

WAR GAZETTEER.

The following placse are mentioned in to-day's telegrams:—

Novogeorgievsk.—In Poland, 20 miles N.W. of Warsaw.

Ostrolenka.—In Poland, on the Narew, 21 miles S.W. of Lomza.

Krasnostaw.—In Poland, on the Wieprez, 26 miles S.W. of Cholm.

Lublin.—In Poland, 96 miles S.E. of Warsaw.

Cholm.—In Poland, in the Govt. of Lublin, 18 miles N.E. of Krasnostow.

Soissons.—In France, 18 miles S.W. of Laon.

Hooge.—In Belgium, two miles east of Ypres.

Shawli.—In Russia, 77 miles N.N.W. of Rovno.

Sokal.—In Austria, 40 miles N.E. of Lemberg.

Rheims.—In France, 100 miles N.E. of Paris.

Vigneulles-Hatton.—In France, 18 miles N.N.E. of Commercy.

Colmar.—In Alsace, 42 miles S.S.W. of Strasburg.

Vozziers.—In France, on the Aisne, 27 miles south of Mezieres.

GREATEST BATTLE OF THE WAR.

FIGHT FOR WARSAW RAGING IN FULL FURY.

GREATEST BATTLE OF THE WAR.

FIGHT FOR WARSAW RAGING.

"LINE SWAYING HITHER AND THITHER."

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

PETROGRAD, July 20.

The greatest battle of the war for Warsaw is raging in full fury. The line is swaying hither and thither. The enemy in this first phase is gaining more ground, but is suffering enormous losses and the Russians are hurling the Germans back at favourable points.

Two vital sectors are the district before the great fortress line from Novogeorgievsk to Ostrolenka along the Narew, and the key position near Krasnostaw, Southward of Lublin and Cholm and near the railway.

A communique says the Germans resumed the offensive and captured Polery village on the Narew front, but other attacks further southward were successfully repulsed.

Then the Russians fought an obstinate rearguard action towards Ostrolenka, afterwards delivering a brilliant counter-attack.

The fighting southward of the Lublin-Cholm railway was desperately violent. The Russians successfully repulsed General Mackensen the whole day, but at dawn the Germans captured Travnostaw and the fords there.

In the course of the day, however, the Russians repulsed extremely determined attacks near Krasnostaw.

The Austrians after being held up on the river Wolica, established themselves in a village on the right bank south-eastward of Krasnostaw, whereupon the Russians withdrow to the second line positions further Eastward. The Russians defeated four furious attacks delivered on a wide front supported by masses of artillery and also drove the Austrians and Germans from their trenches.

The Russians maintained all the positions of the Dniester.

VON HINDENBURG'S ONSET.

PETROGRAD NOT DEPRESSED,

LONDON, July 20.

General Von Hindenburg's onset has not depressed Petrograd where it is pointed out that the elaborate German strategy has hitherto only half succeeded, because it has failed to entice the Russians from the South to North Poland.

General Mackensen's Austrian and German forces have lost enormously in attacks on strong Russian positions on the river south of Lublin, while the Russians have succeeded in dislodging the Germans from the Metelin Forest on the Bug, south of Cholm, thus threatening General Mackensen's rear.

ENEMY ADVANCE IN COURLAND.

AUSTRO-GERMAN PRESSURE IN SOKAL REGION.

PETROGRAD, July 20.

It is officially announced that the enemy on the 19th continued to advance in the Shavli region.

The Russian fortress artillery of Novogeorgievsk successfully engaged the heads of enemy columns.

Austro-German pressure is maintained in the Sokal region.

ONE TO THREE.

REMARKABLE AIR DUEL.

PETROGRAD, July 20.

A remarkable air duel took place between a giant Russian aeroplane, named Ilia Moumouretz, and three German machines.

One of the latter was severely damaged and all were beaten off.

The Russian machine returned safely to the headquarters, although she had many shot holes.

RUSSIAN CONFIDENCE.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, July 21.

The "Pioneer's" special correspondent cables:—

German agents in Russia are magnifying and distorting the Eastern front situation in the hope if the enemy make a further advance discontent may be manufactured. The "Times" correspondent on the Bzura front finds everywhere a spirit of confidence prevailing. The menace from north if it exists, is not immediate. At least six offensive positions lie between it and the scene of the present activities.

GENERAL HINDENBURG.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 21.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The various reports concerning the disgrace of General von Hindenburg are now discredited. It is understood that he is directing the whole movement on the Eastern front, and is at the present period in the northern section.

FRENCH AVIATORS' EXPLOITS.

TWO HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL RAIDS.

GREAT DAMAGE AT COLMAR.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

PARIS, July 20.

Two highly successful air raids are reported in official dispatches.

Six aeroplanes dropped eleven heavy bombs on the Colmar railway station, causing great damage. No bombs touched the town.

Four aeroplanes dropped bombs on the Challerange junction, southward of Vouziers. Forty-eight projectiles were launched.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN FLANDERS.

150 YARDS OF TENCHES OCCUPIED.

LONDON, July 20.

Field-Marshal French reports that after successfully exploding a mine at Chateau Hooge, the British occupied 150 yards of enemy trenches which were consolidated.

The British captured seventeen prisoners including two officers and four mitrailleuses.

LOCAL CANNONADES.

AMMUNITION DEPOT BOMBED.

PARIS, July 21.

The evening communiqué reports only local cannonades.

A violent bombardment of Rheims killed several civilians.

A French airship on Monday night dropped twenty-three bombs on the military station and ammunition depot at Vigneulles-les-Hatton Chatel.

OPERATIONS CONFINED TO BOMBARDMENTS.

PARIS, July 20.

The operations on the western front have been almost confined to bombardments. Soissons was bombarded.

The communiqué also says that a number of German attacks have been easily repulsed.

ENTERTAINMENT NEAR. FIRING LINE.

PATHAN PIPERS' TREMENDOUS SUCCESS.

LONDON, July 20.

Reuter's correspondent with the headquarters in France says an unusual scene occurred in a small town near the firing line.

The pipers of a Pathan regiment gave a public performance which attracted a large audience, all towns-people in their best thronging to the square. There were also present two generals. The surprise and delight of the French when "Marseillaise" was played on bagpipes and drums knew no bounds. The entertainment was a tremendous success.

LORD KITCHENER AND INDIAN WOUNDED.

LONDON, July 21.

Lord Kitchener inspected the Indian hospitals at Brighton yesterday.

CONSTANTINOPLE RAIDED.

BRITISH SUBMARINE'S EXPLOIT

STEAMERS SUNK AND QUAYS DAMAGED.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

SOFIA, July 19.

Advices from Constantinople state that a British submarine has torpedoed and sunk two steamers and two lighters and damaged the quays of Constantinople.

ITALIAN OFFENSIVE CONTINUES.

MORE PRISONERS CAPTURED.

ROME, July 21.

A communiqué says: The Italian offensive has been continued along the whole of the Isonzo front, and more trenches and five hundred more prisoners captured on the Carso Plateau.

Counter-attacks were repulsed, fighting continuing throught the night.

THE POPE'S DISCLAIMER.

REPUDIATES THE "LIBERTE" INTERVIEW.

LONDON, July 19.

A French clerical journal publishes an autograph letter from the Pope repudiating the famous recent interview and enclosing official documents showing the Pontiff never condemned the blockade of Germany.

DUTCH NEUTRALITY.

GERMANY'S RETORT.

LONDON, July 19.

The semi-official "Norddeutsche" commenting on the Churchill interview declares that Germany has respected Dutch neutrality because Holland, unlike Belgium, has really remained neutral. Moreover neutral Holland is a valuable protection to Germany's flank.

MERITS OF GERMANY'S NEW AEROPLANES.

LONDON, July 19.

In the Commons considerable interest was evinced at question time in the merits of new multi-engined German aeroplanes.

Mr. Tennant informed the House that there was no evidence that these aeroplanes carried guns larger than machine-guns and they were also not necessarily more efficient than single-engined aeroplanes.

AMERICAN NOTE TO GERMANY.

WASHINGTON, July 21.

President Wilson and the Cabinet have approved the draft of the Note to Germany.

STEAMER ON FIRE.

800 EMIGRANTS ON BOARD.

DURBAN, July 21.

The steamer Benalla, proceeding to Australia with eight hundred emigrants on board, is on fire in one hold, eight hundred miles east of Durban.

The steamer Otaki, a hundred and fifty miles off, picked up the Bonalla's wireless signals and is hastening to her assistance.

The Benalla is steaming to meet Otaki.

THE LATE LIEUTENANT P. C. BLAIR.

Among the names in the casualty lists of the past few days is that of 2nd-Lieut. P. C. Blair of King's College, Cambridge, Full Back of the International Rugby Team. Lieut. Blair, who was 23 years old, was the only son of the Rev. C. Patrick Blair, M.A., of Cranlockhead, Scotland, and a nephew of Capt. T. Duff Blair of the Vacuum Oil Company, Bombay.

FURTHER WAR CREDIT ASKED FOR

TOTAL WAR LOAN 1,012 MILLIONS.

MR. ASQUITH'S INTERESTING PROPOSAL

(Reuter's Telegrams).

LONDON, July 20.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith moved a credit of 150 millions making a total for the war of 1,012 millions. He estimated that the present vote would last till August 31st. Daily expenditure might increase somewhat, especially as regards loans to the Allies.

Mr. Asquith made an interesting proposal that loans might be extended to certain states beyond the Allies and Dominions. I am sure, he said, that the House will agree that the Government should have a freer hand. (Cheers.)

Parliament will reassemble in the middle of September.

LONDON, July 20.

The House of Commons adopted the credit of 150 millions without a division.

THE ECONOMY CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, July 21.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith announced the appointment of a committee to enquire into what savings were possible in the Civil Service.

TRADING WITH ENEMY IN FAR EAST.

PROHIBITORY BILL.

LONDON, July 21.

The House of Commons passed the third reading of the Government of India Bill and the second reading of the Customs War Powers, No. 2 Bill, which Captain Pretyman explained was to restrict trading with the enemy in Siam, China and elsewhere.

Mr. Cave said he understood the position to be that whereas British subjects abroad were at present prohibited by a proclamation from trading with the enemy, British subjects at Home were not under the same disability.

This Bill equalised the position.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

GADDUM AND CO.'S SECRETARY FINED £50

MANCHESTER, July 20.

Mr. Arthur Speakman, secretary to Messrs. Gaddum and Company, who was charged with trading with an enemy in respect of cotton shipments, was to-day fined fifty pounds. Leave to appeal was granted.

THE TROUBLE AT KRUPPS.

A PATCHED-UP TRUCE.

LONDON, July 20.

It is reported from Basle that the directors of Krupps met representatives of the workmen on Sunday with a view to settling the dispute between them.

Prior to the meeting the military authorities warned both sides that unless an immediate arrangement was reached they would take drastic measures.

The directors conceded some of the men's demands and peace was patched up, but the workmen are dissatisfied and many have left unable to bear the strain, saying they would prefer to take their chance of being killed in the trenches.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN HONOURED.

FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

LONDON, July 20.

The Freedom of the City will be conferred on Sir Robert Borden on July 26th. It is expected that all the members of the Cabinet will be present.

DEATH OF MR F. M. CHINOY.

EX-SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

MAN OF MANY ACTIVITIES.

We very much regret to announce the sad death of the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Meherally Chinoy which occurred yesterday afternoon at his residence "Park House," Colaba, Bombay.

Mr. Chinoy had been suffering for some time from "Bright's Disease" and was under the treatment of Major Hutchinson, Dr. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. Gilder and Dr. Shivdas, but notwithstanding every care bestowed on him his condition grew worse day by day and he expired yesterday.

A SELF-MADE MAN.

Mr. Chinoy was a self-made man, who owed his rise to his own exertions. He was a guarantee broker of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., and the sole guarantee broker of the Bombay Flour and Oil Mills, a director of the Bombay Building Company, the Akbar Manufacturing Company, sole agent for the Asiatic Petr leum Company and senior partner in the firms of F. M. Chinoy and R. M. Chinoy and Co.

A correspondent sends us the following appreciation of the deceased gentleman:—

The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy was a prominent member of the Khoja community in particular and the Mahomedan community in general. The Khoja community in Bombay has been one of the two progressive sections of Bombay Mahomedans—alike in education and industrial enterprise. With material prosperity and education comes an interest in social and public affairs and thus not a little of the progress hitherto attained by Mahomedans in Bombay has been due to the initiative and efforts of enlightened Khoja leaders—among whom the late Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy was, though a silent but not the least active one. But Mr. Fazulbhoy was not only a Mahomedan he was a worthy citizen of the great city in whose service also he gave a great part of his time and energy. And his genial and sociable manners coupled with industry and real interest in public matters made him one of the most popular and most esteemed member not only of the Corporation or the Council but of the general society of Bombay.

HIS SERVICES TO GOVERNMENT.

His first important public service was rendered during the trying days of the plague riots when his help in putting down the riots was greatly appreciated by Government. It will be remembered that in those days Government had appointed a committee under General Sir William Batacre to adopt measures for combating the plague. The chief object of the committee was to persuade and encourage the people to make use of Professor Haffkine's anti-plague vaccine and Mr. Fazulbhoy in his persuasive and unobstrusive way was indispensable to the committee as far as the Mahomedan community was concerned—in face of much odium and almost insurmountable difficulties. His Highness the Aga Khan had set an example by allowing himself to be inoculated several times and by giving his house "Khosro Lodge," to Prof. Haffkine for his labaratory. Mr. Fazulbhoy was instrumental in organizing a special hospital for Khoja patients for which he worked incessantly and ultimately popularized it. It is needless to say that for this he received the thanks of Sir James (then Mr.) Du-Boulay who was specially deputed on plague duty.

HIS WORK FOR MAHOMEDANS.

His services to the Mahomedan community did not begin with his election as its representative to the Legislative Council. Indeed nothing demonstrated the esteem in which he was held by his co-religionists—an esteem which was the result of his long but silent work on their behalf—than the result of that election, when he won the seat by a majority of 530 votes in a poll of 697. The success of the movement for collecting funds for the proposed Muslim University in Bombay was largely due to his efforts. Similarly at the outbreak of the Balkan War he was one of the moving spirits who lost no time in raising funds for the relief of the sufferers. Indeed there was hardly any movement in the interest of the Mahomedans or the general public of Bombay in which Mr. Fazulbhoy did not take an enthusiastic and active part.

HIS WORK AS CORPORATOR.

Mr. Chinoy also played a leading part in the civic life of Bombay. He was nominated by Government to be a member of the Municipal Corporation and he continued to serve on that body till the last. From the very beginning he threw himself zealously into Municipal work and so far won the esteem of his colleagues that he was elected chairman of the Standing Committee of the Corporation.

In 1913-14 he was appointed Sheriff of Bombay, which high office he held with distinction. Whilst holding this high office he convened a meeting of the citizens of Bombay to affirm the Citys loyalty to the British Throne on the outbreak of the present war. The Mahomedan community subscribed Rs. 12,000 to entertain him in honour of the high distinction conferred upon him by Government but at his express request the sum was diverted for founding a scholarship for poor Mahomedan students. Ever since the outbreak of the war he worked on relief committees and he headed the deputation of Mahomedans that waited upon his Excellency the Governor to express their gratitude for the Government's consideration for the comfort of Mahomedan pilgrims. He was created a C.I.E., last January.

Mr. Chinoy leaves behind him an aged mother, three brothers, two sons, one daughter and his widow to mourn his untimely death. The funeral cortege will leave this morning, at 9 o'clock and reach the Khoja Cemetery about 10-30 a.m.

THE LATE MR. W. L. GRAHAM.

IMPRESSIVE MEMORIAL SERVICE.

REMARKABLE GATHERING AT THE CATHEDRAL.

St. Thomas Cathedral, Bombay, has been in the past the scene of many an impressive scene but such a notable gathering as assembled both outside and inside the old Church yesterday evening has seldom been witnessed. It was unique in the history of this city. Unique because the great crowd outside, and the cosmopoliton congregation within its walls, had gathered not to celebrate, as is usual on such occasions, some great festival or great national event, but to pay a last tribute of affection and respect to the mortal remains of an esteemed citizen.

The late Mr. W. L. Graham was a person of many activities, many friendships and many interests. As the head of a great Commerial firm he was loved and respected both by his European and Indian staff. He took a keen interest in volunteering, in sport, and many charities of this city. The Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Widows' Home, the Girl's Friendly Society, the Boy Scouts, and various educational institutions all occupied some of his time and attention. Among Indian merchants he was held in the highest respect, as an honourable man of business' a true friend and a perfect type of English gentleman. In the Euorpean community he was as popular for his genial character, kindly instincts and generous heart as he was esteemed for his business acumen and rectitude. As a result the memorial service which was held yesterday evening in the presence of his remains was attended by a congregation which completely filled the Church and was representative of nearly every community and every activity, business, social and military in the city. Outside the road and compound were thronged by many, including the Indian servants of the deceased's firm.

The congregation began to assemble soon after 5 p.m. yesterday and by 5-30 p.m. the whole staff of Messrs. Graham and Co., including their European, Anglo-Indian, Portuguese, Parsi, and Hindu members were present as well as a large number of others. Mr. Nigel-Paton, and other members of Messrs. Graham's staff undertook the task of arranging the seating of the congregation. In the front pews were the family mourners and representatives of the firm and the Civil, Naval and Military Departments. Behind them were other mourners, Christian and non-Christian, the latter representing the Indian Commercial Community of Bombay. A large number of ladies were also present. By quarter to six every available seat in the Cathedral was taken up.

THE SERVICE.

Exactly at six the hearse containing the coffin of the deceased drove up. Ten pall bearers took charge of the coffin, which was covered with a union-jack and two magnificent wreathes sent by the parents and the widow of the deceased. Among the pall bearers were Captains Anderson, Ward, Wilson, Pardfield, McIlwani, Oakes Standbridge, Allister-Forbes and Ford. The sword of the deceased was carried by Captain Anderson. The coffin was met at the west door of the Cathedral by the Venerable the Archdeacon Barham, the Revd. C. Mason, the Cross-bearer, and the choir. A procession was then formed, the Archdeacon reading the opening sentences from the Burial Service:—"I am the resurrection and the life saith the Lord, he that believeth in me through he were dead yet shall he live," The procession then slowly advanced up the aisle in solemn silence, the whole congregation standing in deep reverence as it passed. On reaching the chancel the coffin was placed on a special prepared bier, and covered with a large number of wreathes. The service, simple but deeply impressive, was over in half-an-hour. At the conclusion the congregation stood while the Dead March in "Saul" was most impressively played by Dr. Faulkner, the reverberation of the roll of the drums in the opening bars striking on the silence which had succeeded the pronouncement of the benediction with moving effect. Then came the Last Post sounded by trumpeters of the Artillery,—a deeply impressive conclusion,—and the procession of clergy and choir, preceeded by the coffin filed slowly out of the Church.

The mourners following the coffin were:—Mr. W. Erskine Crum, Sir Fred Croft, Mr. William Souter, Mr. Gilbert Ramsay, cousins. Major Greig, representing H. E. the Governor, the Hon. Mr. Birkett, representing the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Nigel Paton, representing W. & A. Graham & Co.

Among those present in the congregation were the representatives of all the regiments and military Departments in Bombay,—including Brigadier-General Knight and his Staff,—all military officers attached to the several departments and units except those actually on duty being in attendance; the various units of the Volunteers, including Col. P. R. Cadell, with all his officers representing the B. V. R. the Gymkhana Companies of the B. V. R. and the B. L. H. to which the deceased belonged; Captain Lumsden and other officers representing the Royal Navy and Royal Indian Marine; Captain Clarke and a large number of members of the St. John's Ambulance Society; and non-coms of the Embarkation Department; and a large muster of the Boy Scouts.

Others present were :—

The Hon. Sir Basil Scott, Sir Fred and Lady Sprott; Major and Mrs. Hutchinson; Mr. and Mrs. Weldon; Mr. P. R. Wilson; Mr. McBain; Sir Jamsetjee Jijibhai, Mr. and Mrs. Byrne, Mr. Weber, Mr. and Mrs. Hampson, Mr. Hardy, Messrs. Cursetji Muncherji and Sons, Mr. and Mrs. Stephanos, Mr. Xydias, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, C.I.E., Mr. Phiroze Sethna, Mrs. Forbes, Mrs. Lumsden, Mrs. Birkett, Mrs. Paton, Dr. Field, Mr. Crum, Mr. and Mrs. Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. England, Mr. Dennis Harrington, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Harrington, Mr. O'Shea, Mr. Tod, Mr. and Mrs. Hogg, Major and Mrs. Hepper, Mrs. Edwardes, Mr. and Mrs. Greaves, Col. Mrs. & Miss Street, Mr. and Mrs. Chrystal, Mr. Aitken, Mr. Geo: Miller, Miss Street, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. Froom, Mr. and Mrs. P. Orr, Sir Dorab and Lady Tata, Mr. and Mrs. Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. Saxby, Mrs. C. Turner, Mr. C. Wilson, Mr. Woollcombe, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. Tennant, Mr. A. J. Billimoria, Mr. Dost Mahomed, Mr. Sultanali, Mr. and Mrs. Blunt, Mr. Purshotumdas, Mr. Whitty, Mr. Dewar, Mr. L. Crawford, Hon. Dr. D'Monte, Mr. Spence, Mr. M. Leslie, Mr. Skelton, Mr. Turner Green, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Tribhovandas Vurjeevandas, Mr. Mant; Mr. Harter, Mr. Macnaghten, Mr. Ross, Mr. Kydd, Mr. B. G. Horniman, Captain Goldie, A.D.C., and Captain Rigby, I.M.S., Surgeon to his Excellency.

Among the beautiful wreaths sent was one from the Commander and Officers of the Hospital Ship Madras, which was made to represent the Union Jack. Other wreaths were sent by:—H. E. Lord Willingdon, H. E. Lady Willingdon, H. E. the Governor's Staff, Mrs. W. L. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. James N. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. St. John Graham, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Crum, Sir Frederick Croft, Mr. C. B. Ramsay, Mr. and Mrs. Nigel W. Paton, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Harrington and Miss Harrington, Mr. Dennis Harrington, Mr. R. H. Tucker and Mrs. M. Tucker, Mr. L. E. O'Shea, The Indian staff of Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co., The Sales Department of Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co., The Commander, Officers, Engineers and General Staff, Anchor, Line s.s. Olympia, The Hon. Mr. & Mrs. Birkett, Mr. and Mrs. Alister Forbes, Mrs. C. H. B. Forbes, Sir Henry and Lady Proctor, The Hon. Mr. Malcolm N. Hogg and Mrs. Hogg, Mr. George E. Xydis, The Officers of the Embarkation Staff, The Marine Transport Officer and Staff, Mr. & Mrs. S. Meredyth Edwardes, Lt. Col. & Mrs. Ashton Street and Misses Street, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Nelson, The Hon. Mr. W. D. Sheppard, I.C.S., The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Mr. H. G. Webber and Mr. R. T. H. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Wilson, Messrs. Ralli Bros., Messrs. Symons Barlow & Co., Messrs. Purdie & Co., Messrs. Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd., Messrs. Hill Son and Thomas, Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, The family of the late Sir Harkisandas Naratomdas, Kt., Mr. Chattarbhuj Shivji and other Piecegoods dealers of Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co., Mr. B. A. Irani, Mr. and Mrs. Meyer Nissim, Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola, Mr. Purshottamdas Thakurdass, Mr. D. Nnudram, Wazir Ali, sowar, and Rama, coachman of the deceased. Bhika, Chaffeur, and Munji, butler of the deceased.

A general meeting of the members of the Parsi Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas was convened on Sunday last on the premises of the Sir D. M. Petit Gymnastic Institution, to elect as previously notified two members to serve on the Finance Committee of the Division when the District Superintendent Mr. H. G. Clark, J.P., was in the chair.

The Chairman, in opening the business of the meeting, referred to the sad and untimely demise of the Hon. Captain W. L. Graham J.P., who was a Joint President of the Bombay City Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association. The deceased, the speaker said, was intimately connected with the ambulance work and was killed while performing his duty. He was a staunch supporter of the ambulance and very many other public movements and the city has suffered a great loss by his sudden removal from amongst them. The Chairman then proposed to adjourn the meeting without transacting any business to Sunday next and to send a letter of condolence to the widow of the deceased.

The resolution was unanimously carried and the meeting dispersed.

The Central Office of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund was closed on Wednesday afternoon out of respect to the memory of the late Hon. Captain W. L. Graham.

CROSS DIVORCE ACTIONS.

STRANGE ALLEGATIONS CONCERNING A DIVORCE

A strange story was revealed on Saturday June 26 in a proof before Lord Sherrington in the Scottish Divorce Court.

In March last the trial took place of crossdivorce suits between Mrs. Margaret Richardson or Brown, Glasgow, and James Brown, Leith, Alexander King, carrying on business and residing in Glasgow, being corespondent in the action against the lady. Lord Anderson refused the husband's petition, but granted the lady a divorce.

After the trial anonymous communications were receive by the solicitors of the divorced husband. The discovery followed (it was alleged) that Mrs. Brown and King were actually living in Paisley as husband and wife white the trial was proceeding.

There is no King's Proctor in Scotland, but an appeal was lodged, and the Appeal Court allowed new evidence to be taken. Witnesses from Paisley identified photographs of King and Mrs. Brown as residing in a hotel and private apartments during the trial of th action and of the two leaving Paisley together to attend the Divorce Court in Edinburgh. Lord Skerrington will report the evidence to the Appeal Court.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

INSTALLATION CEREMONY.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 20.

Members of the Craft from different parts of the Bombay Presidency assembled at Lodge Orion in the West to attend the installation of Captain O. H. Molony into the Master's chair. Lodge Orion in the West is the oldest Lodge in the Presidency working under the English Constitution. It has always had a number of Army Officers in its ranks, and was until quite recently, practically a military Lodge. Its records bear the names of several distinguished officers and civil servants, and its charter is signed by a son of George III. After the Installation, the Freemasons present adjourned and a very pleasant evening was spent by them. There were frequent references to the departing Master who is now on his way to the front. Kindly references were also made to other members of the Lodge who are at the front and to those who have returned sick or wounded.

BRIGADE ORDERS,

(By Brig.-General H. T. Brooking, C.B. Commanding Poona Brigade.)

POONA, July 20.

The Treasury Officer, Poona, is authorised to advance the sum of Rs. 75 (Rupees seventy five only) to the Inspector of Physical Training, Southern Army on account of advance of pay to Company Sergt. Major Instructor C. Laycock, Army Gymnastic Staff.

The following buildings in East Ridge Barracks, Ahmednagar are reappropriated as follows:—

No. 1 Band Barrack, Institute for Depot, 1st Oxf. and Bucks L.I.

No. 24 School Master's Quarters, Quarters for an Officer, 2/4th Dorset Regiment.

No. 24 School Mistress Quarters, Quarters for an Officer, 1st Oxf. and Bucks, L.I.

A Standing Barrack Committee composed as under will assemble at Kirkee at such time and place as the President may appoint to inspect and report on the followers lines of the 2/1st Wessex F.A., Brigade and of the R.A. Depot.

President:—O.C. 2/1st Wessex F.A., Brigade.

Members:—O.C., R.A., Depot., Garrison Engineer Kirkee.

Members:—S.M.O., Kirkee, Cantonment Magistrate, Kirkee.

The undermentioned are granted leave as under:—

Captain G. M. Cookson, 2/4th Dorset Regt., 6 days.

2/Lieut. A. B. Wemyss 2/4th Dorset Regt., 8 days.

2/Lieut. R. E. Worsley, 2/4th Dorset Regt., 8 days.

Reference Brigade Order No. 739, dated 25th June 1915.

Owing to wastage the scale of rations for Turkish Prisoners of War is reduced as under:—

Potatoes reduced to 4 ozs. per man.

Vegetables reduced to 4 ozs. per man.

Reference Brigade Order No. 734 dated 24th June 1915.

Under the spirit of the Government of India letter No. H-4149 dated 10th April 1915 and on the recommendation of the Senior Medical Officer Ahmednagar the issue of firepans and charcoal also applies to the Prisoners of War Camps Ahmednagar. Charcoal will be issued on wet days only at a ¼ lb. per prisoner per diem.

Under the provisions of Para 39 (a) A.R.I. Volume X, road conveyance is authorised for No. 17146 Indian Driver Burhan Khan, R.A. Depot, Kirkee, from the Railway Station, Rawalpindi, to his home in Poonch State.

Under the provisions of Para 105 (e) A.R.I. Volume X the Officer Commanding R.A. Depot, Kirkee, is authorised to issue a Railway warrant for a sick attendant to No. 17146 Indian Driver Burhan Khan from Kirkee to Rawalpindi and back.

The Officer in charge Supplies, Ahmednagar, was authorised to proceed to Valki on the 15th and 19th July 1915 to purchase A. T. Bullocks, returning on completion of duty.

(By Brig.-General H. T. Brooking, C. B., Commanding Poona Brigade.)

POONA, July 21.

3rd Class Assistant Surgeon E. R. Grant, was employed at the Indian Troops Hospital, Ghorpuri from the forenoon of 9th instant to 12th instant both days inclusive on duties usually performed by a Commissioned Officer holding substantive rank.

1st Class Assistant Surgeon G. F. Andeen, I.S.M.D., was employed at the Indian Troops Hospital, Ghorpuri, vice 3rd Class Assistant Surgeon E. R. Grant. I.S.M.D. relieved on 13-7-15.

No. 211 1st Class Assistant Surgeon Gangaram Hariba is granted two months' sick leave on full pay with effect from 19th July on Medical Certificate.

O. C., Units and Heads of Department at Ahmednagar will submit to the O. C., 2/4th Dorset Regiment a roll in duplicate of children eligible to attend South Lines School, Ahmednagar.

The number of wet days during the month of June 1915 in Ahmednagar were three viz., 16th, 27th and 28th.

The O. C., 102nd Grenadiers is authorised to issue a Railway Warrant from Poona to Mankiala and return to a sick attendant accompanying Havildar Ali Bahader.

The Officer Commanding Depot, 96th Infantry is authorized to send one British Officer to Mhow returning via Bombay for the purpose of settling the amounts owing to the regiment on account of ranges and appliances.

Captain T. W. Lloyd, A.V.C. proceeded from Kirkee to Deolali on inspection duty on 14-7-15 and returned to Kirkee on 18-7-15 on completion.

DIVISIONAL AREA ORDERS.

(By Brig.-General H. T. Brooking C. B., Commanding 6th (Poona) Divisional Area.)

POONA, July 19.

The following allotment of Pistol Ball and Blank ammunition is made to the Inspector of Territorial Artillery, Southern Group, from the Surplus at the disposal of the Divisional Area Commander:—

Pistol Ball 384 rounds.

Pistol Blank 240 rounds.

ADMINISTRATION ORDERS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave as under, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty and in the case of leave on Medical Certificate from the date of sailing; these dates should be reported to the D.A.A.G.—

Lieut.-Col. E.A.E. Lethbridge, D.S.O., 1st Bn Oxf. and Bucks Lt. Infy., 2 months.

Lieut. J. Clarke, S. and T. Corps (I.A.R.O.), 1 month.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Orders By Captain H. G. Rawlinson, Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.

POONA, July 20.

A Signalling Class will be held at Head-Quarters every Friday at 5-30 p.m.

"A" Company will parade at Head-Quarters every Monday Wednesday and Friday at 7-15 a.m.

"B" Company will parade at Head-Quarters every Wednesday and Saturday at 5-30 p.m. Dress.—Uniform.

Recruits and Cadets will parade at Head-Kuarters every evening except Thursday at 5-15 p.m.

(Sd.) CHAS. J. J. FOX, Lieut.,
Ag: Adjutant Poona Vol. Rifles.

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Recruits and Cadets will parade at Head-Quarters every evening except Thursday at 5-5 p.m.

Corpl. G. D. Dastur is transferred from "C" Coy. to "B" Company.

Cadet D. S. Irani is transferred from "I." Coy. to "B" Company as a volunteer.

(Sd.) CHAS. J. J. FOX, Lieut.,
Ag: Adjutant Poona Vol. Rifles.

POONA SEVA SADAN.

SIR RICHARD LAMB'S VISIT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 21.

The Hon. Sir R. Lamb, Member of Council, and her Highness the Begum of Janjira paid visits to the Poona branch of the Seva Sadan on Tuesday evening.

Sir Richard, who arrived first, was conducted round the various classes where he had an opportunity of seeing the pupils at their work. In the main school hall Mr. Devdhar, of the Servants of India Society, gave a short account of the work accomplished by the Seva Sadan during the five years of its existence in Poona. Starting with five girls, he said, they now had 200. They were housed in their own building and had now started a nursing class in connection with the Edward Memorial Hospital in Raste's Peth.

Sir Richard in thanking them for the cordiality of his reception, praised the good work which was being done by Mrs. Ramabai Ranade and her assistants. As a Deccani himself he felt proud, he said, to see this branch association of the Deccan growing up into a great institution. After referring to the splendid work being done by our Mahratta soldiery in the present war, Sir Richard concluded by wishing the institution every success in the future.

Her Highness the Begum of Janjira who arrived shortly afterwards was taken round the classes by Mrs. Ranade and spent an hour in the institution.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULTS.

MRS. BESANT'S COMPLAINT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 21.

At the annual prize distribution of the Hindu High School and College, Madanapalle, Mrs. Besant who gave away the prizes delivered an address in the course of which she dwelt on the question of education with special reference to the effect of the present University examinations. She said that although the effect of Lord Curzon's work as summed up in his Universities Act, had been practically to diminish instead of increasing successful education in this country, they found in Calcutta University some curious results. One year there had been a fearful slaughter of boys and this was followed by quite an uproar. Bengal agitated and frightened the University of Calcutta and ever since the latter had mended its ways. Now however a member of the Calcutta Senate complained that there were too many passes,—an astounding complaint when it was remembered that the literates formed only 26 per cent. of the whole population. The condition of education in India was indeed scandalous and they ought to be absolutely ashamed of themselves instead of the Fellow of the Senate complaining in a country like this that too many people passed examinations. It ought to be realized by all that they did not pass as many as the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge which passed 60 or 70 per cent. and were glad that they did so and blamed themselves because they did not pass more. They ought to revolutionise their ideas of education here and everything ought to be done to induce boys to study without destroying their health and make study easy for them instead of difficult as it was made.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The talk about the appointment of the Committee on Industries reminds me of the one more committee, which is also meant for furthering the cause of trade and commerce of the country by adopting a uniform system of weights and measures. That committee on weights and measures is quite unheard of in these days. Even the officials seem to have lost sight of its existence.

Is it not, Sir, of paramount importance, that steps should be taken to remove the commonly called 56 weights and measures from Bombay?

If it is not feasible to introduce the uniform system in the whole country let them begin with a district or even a taluka, and then go on enlarging the same through the whole province and the country.

The middlemen in Bombay reap huge profits through the system of so many measures and weights and who pays the penalty? The middle class people alone.

Again, when the Municipality is going to adopt the uniform "Fara" of 17 pailis the grain merchants try their best to reduce it even to 15 pailis. Here too, the same class suffers.

Under the circumstances is it not desirable that this committee if it wants to remain idle, would better not have existed at all?

Will the authorities make inquiries as to the working and the progress of this slumbering committee? Yours, etc.

A. B.

Bombay, July 17th, 1915.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

AUSTRO-GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 21.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State, dated 19th July:—

The Austro-German offensive against the Russians is developing along the whole front under the chief command of von Hindenburg in the north and von Mackensen in the south. Bulow's army which crossed the Windawa in the Baltic Provinces on the 14 instant has advanced, gained a footing on the right bank of the Windawa and continues to progress towards Tuckum, in west Riga and Alt Autz towards Mitau.

The Russians after evacuating Przasnysz in north Poland retreated to a previously consolidated position which the Germans stormed on 15th July and since the 16th the Russians have been retreating on the entire front between the Pissa and Vistula towards the Narew.

A Russian communique says the Russians fell back because the enemy had doubled the reserves. They have therefore concentrated on the position nearer Narew which has necessitated re-grouping the forces, on the left of Vistula, which is being executed unmolested.

OFFENSIVE ON THE VISTULA.

Von Woyrsch has assumed the offensive on the left bank of the Vistula, south of Warsaw and the Russians retired behind the river Ilzanka to the district south of Zwolin 20 miles east of Radom.

In south-east Poland also the Austro-German offensive progresses and between the Vistula and the Bug the fighting, according to a German communique, has developed on the centre front under Mackensen. The Russians retreated from the heights near Krastonastow. The Russians state the enemy attempted to cross to the right bank of the Bug but was repulsed.

WESTERN FRONT

Sir John French reports no change in the British front. He mentions that the enemy employed a large quantity of gas shells. On the French front the chief event has been a violent German attack on Les Eparges, 14 miles north-east of Saint Mihiel which at first gained a footing in the French trenches but was subsequently repulsed. A fresh German attack accompanied by jets of burning liquids was repulsed.

The Italians are advancing successfully on the Cadore frontier.

FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

NEXT SEASON'S ARRANGEMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 20.

The Football Association has decided that next season there shall be no international matches or cup ties. The Leagues will be allowed to arrange friendly matches provided that such do not interfere with war work. Only Saturday matches will be allowed and players will not be paid or registered.

THE BOMBAY SAVINGS BANK.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly give publicity to the following hardship experienced by the money depositing public in the Bombay Savings Bank, in your valuable paper?

The Bombay Savings Bank has made a rule not to accept more than Rs. 1,000 within a year. This is plain because the savings account is not meant to facilate investors in earning interest. But one is at a loss to understand why the authorities insist that once the *total amount of deposits* reach Rs. 1,000 no fresh deposits should be received *irrespective of withdrawls, i.e.*, withdrawals are not to be deduced from the total amount of deposits. Now it may happen that a person's total deposits may reach Rs. 1,000 but in the meantime he may have withdrawn some amount for his own use, say Rs. 250. The total to his credit is thus Rs. 750. Why should he be debarred from depositing any more savings before the end of the year? Where is the harm in allowing him to make deposits so long as the *total to his credit* does not exceed Rs. 1,000 in any one year? Why should the *total to credit* be not looked to instead of the *total of deposits*? Because a person rightly spends some money out of his own savings, is he to be debarred from making fresh deposits as a punishment? If there were no facilities elsewhere for the investment of savings, such a rule would have put a discount on savings. There are some equally substantial departments which receive savings deposits and which put no such restrictions on the savings depositing public, i.g. Post Office Saving Bank or The Eastern Bank Saving Account. Will the authorities see to the injustice of the rule and remove the hardship experienced by the depositors of the Bombay Savings Bank?

The Bombay Saving Bank constituents hope that the matter will be favourably considered by the authorities as was the case when the stamp duty grievance was ventilated.—Yours, etc.,

COMMONER.

Bombay, 21st July 1915.

The death took place very suddenly on the platform of the Bangalore Cantonment railway station on Tuesday night of Mrs. Janet Proudfoot, widow of Colonel J. A. Proudfoot, of the Indian Staff Corps, who died some years ago at Hyderabad. The deceased lady had been an invalid at Ootacamund and had just arrived at Bangalore on visit to her daughter who is the wife of Colonel Aubrey Jones, late of the 20th Deccan Horse and now of the Mysore service.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, July 19.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Major G. A. Stacey, Londons.

Lieut. A. B. Clayton-Smith, Yorkshire Lights.

Viscount C. Marsham, Coldstreams.

Lieut. H. Rudgard, Sherwoods.

Second-Lieut. J. W. Brown, Royal Scots.

Second-Lieut. T. R. Gibson, Engineers.

Second-Lieut. A. N. Scott, Berkshires.

Second-Lieut. J. L. Sterling, Scots Fusiliers.

Second-Lieut. L. W. Sweet-Escott Oxford and Bucks Lights.

Rev. M. Connor.

DARDANELLES CASUALTIES.—WOUNDED.

Captain G. L. Dunn, Scots Fusiliers.

Lieut. A. C. Howatson, Scots Fusiliers.

Lieut. D. Y. Robertson, Scots Fusiliers.

Lieut. D. A. MacManus, Inniskilling Fusiliers.

Second-Lieut. H. R. B'odd, Scots Fusiliers.

Second-Lieut. G. Higgins, Scots Fusiliers.

Second-Lieut. W. A. Muir, Scots Fusiliers.

Second-Lieut. E. J. Noon, Engineers.

NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Captain G. C. Griffiths. Lancashire Fusiliers

LONDON, July 19.

KILLED.

Captain D. R. Jeffreys, Devons.

Lieut. E. Lee, West Ridings.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. W. G. Nairne, South Lancs.

DARDANELLES CASUALTIES KILLED.

Captain P. A. Picot, Sherwood.

Lieut. H. Gee, Liverpools.

Second-Lieut. J. Barnett, Scots Fusiliers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Major W. Stewart, Scots Fusiliers.

MISSING.

Captain A. Kenneth, Scots Fusiliers.

Lieut. G. Sturrock, Scots Fusiliers.

MISSING, NOT WOUNDED & MISSING.

Second-Lieut. H. G. Kyle, Scots Fusiliers.

Second-Lieut. M. B. McCall, Scots Fusiliers.

LONDON, July 19.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. R. E. Gascoyne Cecil. Bedfords.

Second-Lieut. W. A. Stanwell, Lancashire Fusiliers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. E. W. Armstrong, Rifle Brigade.

Second-Lieut. L. F. Hobson, York and Lancashires.

KILLED IN DARDANELLES.

Capt. J. J. Dykes, Scottish Borderers.

Capt. T. Welsh, Scottish Borderers.

Second-Lieut R. Carlyle, Scottish Borderers.

Second-Lieut. D. Lyell, Royal Scots.

DIED OF WOUNDS IN DARDANELLES.

Lieut. W. B. Galbraith, Highland L. I.

NOW DIED OF WOUNDS IN DARDANELLES.

Capt. D. Clark, Highland Light.

LONDON, July 19.

WOUNDED.

Lieut.-Colonel R. J. Kentish, Irish Fusiliers.

Capt. E. M. Holmes, York and Lancasters.

Capt. F. E. Roe, Rifle Brigade.

Capt. P. B. Wace, Berkshires.

Lieut. W. H. Barnett, Bedfords.

Lieut. G. G. Dixon, Essex.

Lieut. G. L. Oddy, West Yorkshires.

Lieut. G. N. Young, Leinsters.

Second-Lieut. J. F. Beckwith. West Ridings.

Second-Lieut. A. Cameron, Highland Light Infantry.

Second-Lieut. C. J. Comins, Artillery.

Second-Lieut. J. H. Dickson, Connaught Rangers.

Second-Lieut. H. W. Fergusson, Highland Light Infantry.

Second-Lieut. R. C. Gull, Rifle Brigade.

Second-Lieut. R. Hill, Durhams.

Second-Lieut. H. C. Horsford, Berkshires.

Second-Lieut. S. M. Minifie-Hawkings, Oxford and Bucks.

Second-Lieut. W. A. Taafee, Connaught Rangers.

WOUNDED IN DARDANELLES.

Major E. J. Bell, Scottish Borderers.

Capt. W. F. Crombie, Scottish Borderers.

Capt. G. W. Hawe, Royal Scots.

Lieut. O. H. Blacklay, Medicals.

Lieut. E. Coventon Scottish Borderers.

Lieut. R. Douglas, Scottish Borderers.

Second-Lieut. W. B. Macfarlane, Scottish Borderers.

Second-Lieut. D. Macrae, Scottish Borderers.

Second-Lieut. R. J. Sinclair, Scottish Borderers.

MISSING IN DARDANELES.

Lieut. E. Smith, Scottish Borderers.

Captain A. Kenneth, Scots Fusiliers.

Lieutenant G. Sturrock, Scots Fusiliers.

Second-Lieut. H. G. Kyle, Scotts Fusiliers.

Second-Lieut. M. B. McCall, Scotts Fusiliers.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 21.

The following additional casualty is reported from British East Africa:—

PRISONER (REPORTED WOUNDED.)

Captain C. P. C—, 29th Punjabis
of

WAR AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The sentiments contained in the quotation from the "Indiaman" which you publish in your commercial columns are receiving such widespread circulation in the press and are leading to such confusion of thought in the matter of industrial development in India in consequence of the War that it appears desirable to place before the public the other side of the case. The idea of manufacturing in India all such goods as have been imported into this country from Germany and Austria is a very attractive one, but the real question at issue is whether under present conditions, especially in view of the fiscal policy imposed upon India by Great Britain, it is really possible to do so.

In my speech on the Resolution moved in the Imperial Legislative Council by the Hon. Raja Khusalpal Singh asking for loans to industrial concerns on the lines of takavi advance, I have dealt at some length with the various aspects of the question. I am sending to you herewith a copy of this speech and I hope you will publish it in full along with this letter, as a humble contribution towards the consideration of this important subject.

I have twice tried to raise a debate in the Imperial Legislative Council on the subject of the growth and development of industries in India but have not yet succeeded in my efforts. I intend to make a third attempt in this direction when I hope I may be more successful.—Yours etc.,

IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA,

21st July.

The following is the report of the speech to which Sir Ibrahim refers:—

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola said: Mr. President, I welcome the Resolution which the hon. mover has brought forward expressly for this reason that it has brought pointedly to the notice of Government, how keen the Indian feeling universally is in the matter of the growth and development of Industries in India. It is not my intention to deal at any length with the subject matter that is under consideration at present because I have given notice of a Resolution which embraces the entire question and as, it is coming up for discussion shortly, I would rather reserve my observations for that occasion.

I will therefore confine myself to only a few remarks on the issues that are before the Council to-day. This Resolution deals with the question of making advances to industrial enterprises on the basis of takavi loans, and the object with which it has been brought forward appears to be the peculiar circumstances prevailing at present in consequence of the War.

GOVERNMENT LOANS TO INDUSTRIES.

Dealing first with the question of takavi advances it appears to me that unless Government are prepared to support the Indian sentiment of widespread progress and development in Industrial concerns, this small measure however beneficial it might prove in a linmited spherre of usefulness will not satisfy the sentiment of the people of India. The present suggestion has been put forward on the lines of the action which the British Government has taken in the matter of promoting the synthetic dye industry. This is a new industry which has become necessary in consequence of the dislocation of trade conditions due to the war and Government have offered to contribute half the capital as a loan. The Hon. mover has adopted the same principle and wants moneys to be advantoed to Indian industries on the same lines by Government. Takavi advances. or loans of any kind to be made by Government or private parties pre-supposes a substantial margin as security for the due recovery of the loans with interest. Takavi loans are given to agriculturists for agricultural improvements including the sinking of wells the purchase of cattle and various other things on the security of land owned by a debtor. These advances carry interest I think, at 6 or 6 1/4 per cent and the principal is recoverable in instalments extending over a sufficiently long period on the debtor failing to pay interest or the instalments of principles. legal power vests in Government to proceed to distrain and to recover the monies by the sale of the land irrespective of any reference to the Courts. I should like to know what will be the effect of loans to industrial concerns on the lines of takavi. It appears to me problemetical whether sufficient capital will be forthcoming from the investing public to provide the margin between the amount which Government will lend and the amount which is actually required for a given enterprise. The investing public will necessarily take into consideration the contingency that the amount of the margin may be lost entirely if the industry proves unsuccessful and Government exercise their powers to recover their advances.

The present proposal is tantamount to asking Government to start the business of lending money on the mortgage of industrial concerns with more stringent powers of recovery of interest and principal than are possessed by ordinary mortgagees who advance money on such security. I am pointing this out merely to show that the question is of such widespread importance that it ought to be tackled as a whole and not in this piecemeal manner. If this Council so desires I will have no objection to the Resolution being passed as it merely wants to ascertain the views of local Governments and administrations.

PREVAILING CONDITIONS DUE TO WAR.

Having dealt with the question of loans to industries on the basis of takavi and their probable effect I will say a few words in regard to the other pont, namely, the prevailing conditions due to the war. Now I will ask the Hon. members to remember that you may do a great deal at present to foster industries in India consequent upon the diminution of imports, from every country and for want of adequate tonnage from neutral and Allied countries and that there may be an immediate prospect of success to certain now industries. But I want this Council to realise what will happen immediately after the war is over. Then all these countries will be free to compete with the newly started industries. If they competed with India and Indian industries on the principles of fair trade I would have very little objection but we know that they will compete with these new industries by giving bounties, by subsiding steamship companies to carry their manufactured goods at less than commercial rates of freight. That other important concessions will also be given till the fetish of free trade which is imposed upon India by England leds to the failures of these new industries. Once these new industries have failed in competition with subsidised imports from foreign countries and we are obliged to abandon the manufacture of the articles, prices will rise, foreign industries will prosper at our expense and the people will have to pay higher rates. Your industries will have been killed in the meantime killed not in fair competition, killed not on fair trade principles, but killed on principles of subvention, on principles of bounties and subsidies. When therefore this Council is discussing the question it is necessary that the practical aspect of it should be clearly realised. The time occupied in consulting Provincial Governments and Administrations will be about a year, considerable time must also elapse before the necessary capital is obtained, the required machinery is ordered out from England and is received in India under present conditions, the selection of the site and the erection of the new factories. It therefore follows that it will take about two or three years before these now industrial concerns are ready to produce manufactured goods. By that time there can hardly be any doubt that the same competition which has been operating against the success of Indian Industries in the past, will be revived, and then, what will become of these conditions that you expect capital to come forward? We have heard a great deal, Mr. Prersident about capital being shy in India. Not that we have not got fairly sufficient capital for the commencement of the required industrial development in India, but that it is shy of investment in new industries which are rarely successful in consequence of the unfair competition which India has to meet with. People have in the past invested their money and have lost it and have therefore got frightened of putting any more into new industrial concerns. Government and the local public bodies annually float large loans at comparatively low rates of interest. My Hon. friend the Finance Minister informed us last year in his budget speech that he was raising the maximum of the amount which can be deposited in Post Office, Savings Banks and that he expected as a result thereof considerably increased deposits. What does that show? That there is capital seeking sound investment. It may be that India being a poor country has not got sufficient amount of capital for the full industrial development which we desire but there is enough capital for the needs of the immediate future there can be no doubt. The only thing is that people do not find sufficient scope for the investment of that capital in industries which have a fair chance of success. I am confident that there would be not only a fair but a good chance of success for new industries if India was allowed to work on principles of fair trade. Let us now consider the question of the new enterprise in England, the production of synthetic dyes. I was very much surprised that England which is the only country in the world that is a staunch worshipper at the shrine of free trade, that England has come forward now to encourage a new industry by giving loans and other assistance. It is interesting to examine how the offer of such help has been received by the English people which cannot be in want of any State aid so far as capital is concerned for the purpose of developing promising industries. They have therefore not been much enamoured with this offer.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN AFTER THE WAR?

The prevailing sentiment in connection with this offer is reported on good authority to be as follows: "It is all very well for Government to come forward with this loan of ten million against a capital of twenty millions but what will happen after the War when Germany begins to manufacture synthetic dyes and with the help of subsides and bounties competes with us in English markets; England being committed to free trade, where will this industry be?" But what is most gratifying to those of us who have strongly advocated the principles of protection in India is that people in England itself now demand that instead of giving them this capital Government ought to provide protection against imports of German made synthetic dyes into England for a period of 15, 20 or 25, years by the imposition of protective tariffs.

It is this new aspect this new spirit that has arisen in England which forms the beacon of our hope for the future development of Indian industries. India wants protection for its industries during their infancy and I am more than hopeful that we will get it. After all what we desire is not measures only to meet a temporary contingency such as that created by the war, but permanent measures of far-reaching importance which will ensure the growth and development of industries in India, making it one of the foremost manufacturing countries in the world. That, sir, is the Indian ambition which we propose to press vigorously to the notice of Government.

I was very pleased to hear the reply which my Hon. friend Mr. Carr gave to the criticism of my friend Mr. Surendranath Banerjee, and I was particularly amused at one part of it. I quite recognise that the Government of India and the local Governments are anxious, within the powers that are conceded to them, to do their best to promote Indian industries. I am glad that in this matter the views of the Government in India and those of the Indian public largely coincide. But there are certain limitations imposed upon them beyond which the Government of India cannot go, and I know that though they fully sympathise with us, they are powerless to go far enough I readily recognise that they are trying to do what little they can within the limitations imposed upon them from higher quarters. It appears that the utmost they have been able to do so far according to Mr. Carr is that they have given their advice and that they have furnished information. They have also arranged some demonstrations. We are very thankful for what they have done but advice and information is one thing. What we want is tangible and substantial help and assistance in the efforts which the country is making for the promotion of industries in India. That is what we want. These demonstrations are good in their way but what is the value of these demonstrations, what is the value of reviving the glass industry which was once killed by foreign competition? Now that the War has brought about certain temporary contingencies, you can revive the glass industry but immediately the war is over and the war is not going to last for ever, those countries which once did so will again flood the markets in competition with the local made glasses, and will again kill the industry. What is then the gain? I wish therefore to press to the attention of Government that when the whole question comes up shortly for the consideration of this Council on my Resolution the Government of India will extend to us their whole-hearted support in fighting for the industrial regeneration of this country against all the obstacles, which stand in our way, and to give us that substantial powerful and sincere help which they, as representatives of the Community of India, are bound to render to us.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 20.

The Hindu University Bill is likely to be the principal measure to be dealt with at the coming meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council at Simla.

As already announced the Criminal Procedure Code Bill will not be taken up again until the next cold weather and other measures pending are mostly unimportant.

Among the new ones that may possibly come on is a small amendment of the Trust Act to extend the powers of trustees to invest the Trust money in securities recognised as Trust invesments in England, but hitherto not recognised in India. Another is an amendment of the Indian Ports Act to delegate some extra powers to local authorities and to make a few small changes especially in connection with compulsary pilotage which experience has shown to be desirable.

A measure to render permanent the Ordinance already in force relating to soldiers' debts is another matter that may have to be taken up. The Island Steam Vessels Bill and a formal Baronetcy Bill which have been already introduced, are other measures that may possibly be advanced a stage.

A "RESERVIST'S" CAREER OF FRAUD

A SERIES OF CHARGES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 20.

An extraordinary series of charges have been made against a young man, named G. W. Heath, said to be a reservist of the Royal Sussex Regiment.

Heath is alleged to have visited an European lady in Calcutta with a letter of recommendation from friends in Nagpur. The lady arranged for him to stay free of cost at a relative's house in Howrah and went to Darjeeling for a holiday. In her absence it is alleged that Heath obtained a motor cycle from Messrs. Walter Locke and Co. by representing himself to be the son-in-law of his benefactress who would pay for the cycle.

On the 19th ultimo Heath disappeared from Howrah after procuring some Rs. 80 worth of clothing from Messrs. Bell, John and Co. by means of further misrepresentation and he is also alleged to have stolen a bicycle from Howrah.

Amongst other charges preferred against him are those of illegally disposing of hired furniture and a hired motor cycle, the forgery, of the signature of a Boiler Inspector at Batinda on the R. M. Railway, obtaining Rs. 40 worth toilet articles from Messrs. Smith Stainstreet and Co. by means of a forged signature. It is also stated that he was absent from his residence on the night of the 14th ultimo when his benefactress's house was burgled. From papers he is alleged to have left behind him at Howrah the police believe he has been to Darjeeling and search is now being made there for him. In one of his Commission papers in the army he gives the address as Lieut. Heath, Grand Hotel, Calcutta. Specific charges of forgery and criminal breach of trust have been laid against him.

WAR AND VEGETARIAN DIET.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Having read in your paper of 17th instant an article headed "Plain Living in War Time," advising people how to become vegetarians for the sake of economy, I beg to draw your attention to the following warning words of General Bramwell Booth of the Salvation Army:—

"A great deal of the flesh meat which is supplied for human food is already diseased, and it is nearly impossible to be sure that any flesh is quite free from the germs of disease. Much common meat, which is often that of old animals, is well known to be sold to the butchers because the animals are sick, or unhealthy."

Many officers of the Salvation Army are vegetarians, and so I pray that they may kindly *scientifically* preach to the people in this as well as other countries the physical advantages of the Vegetarian Diet, and thereby save many persons from falling victims to various diseases due to meat poisoning.—Yours, etc.

LABHSHANKAR LUXMIDAS.

Junagad, July 19.

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON AT SIRUR.

(From a Correspondent.)

The visit of their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Willingdon to Sirur, which, by a misunderstanding on the part of subordinate officials, was expected on the 9th instant, took place on Monday, the 19th instant under ideal conditions. It was a busy and expectant town which awaited their Excellencies after their long motor ride from Poona and the weather was all that could be desired. Though the neighbourhood had been swept by a terrific thunderstorm in the early hours, the whole town was finely decorated and presented a gay appearance, reflecting credit on the enterprising Mamlatdar and citizens.

Their Excellencies began a round of calls by visiting the Sir D. M. Petit Industrial School of the American Marathi Mission where their Excellencies, accompanied by the Collector of Poona, were received by the Principal (Rev. J. F. Edwards) and Mrs. Edwards. The carpentry students, about 100 in number, comprising 45 Mission boys and 55 non-Christians, greeted the distinguished visitors by a salute and the singing of the National Anthem. Their Excellencies then proceeded to inspect the work being done by masters and pupils and displayed great interest not only in the general curriculum but also in the individual pupils, who will long retain a happy memory of this visit. Three lusty cheers from the boys for the King-Emperor and for Lord and Lady Willingdon concluded the inspection.

The next visit was to the historic cemetery where lies the dust of many a hero of our early Indian Empire, the chief of them being the famous Colonel Wallace who captured many a strong fortress, and Lieut.-Adjutant Pattinson, who did so much to win the ever-memorable battle of Koregaon, when 32 Englishmen and 800 Indian infantry defeated 30,000.

PRESENTATION OF MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

Their Excellencies then proceeded to a fine mandap where they were welcomed by the members of the Sirur Municipality and conducted to a dais specially erected. After the singing of welcome songs by the children of the municipal and mission schools, the Rao Sahib gave a brief history of the town and a statement of its present condition, referring especially to the newly established water-supply, the new King's Hall recently opened, and the motor-service which started on the 16th instant.

His Excellency the Governor then delivered one of his felicitous addresses. After thanking them for their hearty welcome and congratulating the town on its enterprise, he commended to the leaders of each section of the community the importance of industrial education, a fine sample of which he said, he and Lady Willingdon had just seen in the local Industrial School.

The municipal chairman moved a hearty vote of thanks to their Excellencies, which was seconded and supported by the Rev. J. F. Edwards, who on behalf of the whole town assured their Excellencies how deeply their visit to a place off the beaten track was appreciated by the common people.

After presentation of garlands and pansupari and the singing of the National Anthem, the Masjid was visited and then the old Cantonment bungalows, after which luncheon was served at the Dak Bungalow, the guests of their Excellencies being Mr. G. W. Hatch, I.C.S., Captain Goldie, A.D.C., and Rev. and Mrs. J. F. Edwards. Their Excellencies started on their return journey about 3.30, having spent a busy three hours. They left behind them much encouragement and inspiration as the result of their visit.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION'S NEW DEBENTURELOAN.

INDIA GOVERNMENTS SANCTION OBTAINED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 21.

The Government of India have sanctioned the raising by the Calcutta Corporation of a four per cent. debenture loan of Rs. 13,10,625 required for repayment on 1st September 1915 of the existing loan of twenty-five lakhs. Permission has been given for the loan to be taken up out of its surplus cash balance, but the Government will fix the date of issue if the loan is to be raised in open market.

Government have objected, to the procedure adopted by the Corporation in raising the loan of 35¼ lakhs of rupees and have ordered the raising of the balance of loan to be suspended until the Government sanction further issues.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL ACT

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 20.

Various statements having been published suggesting that the Calcutta Municipal Act Amending Bill has been or will be shortly referred to the Secretary of State.

It may be useful to indicate how the matter stands. The Bill in question being a Provincial one was drafted in the usual course in Bengal, and copies were sent some time ago both to the Secretary of State and also to the Government of India. No further steps can now be taken in connection with it until it has been examined and reported upon by the legal and other advisers of the Government of India and the Bill being a long and complicated one this must necessarily take some time. No immediate development therefore con be expected.

ALLEGED RAILWAY SWINDLER ARRESTED.

SELLING FALSE TICKETS TO PILGRIMS

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 21.

Manmatha Chakravarti of Calcutta, who had, it is alleged, for some time been swindling the Bengal-Nagpur, East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways by selling false tickets to ignorant passengers, was arrested on Monday at Kharagpur. Manmatha is reported to have had a big staff on the above railway lines to assist him in his work. It is alleged that he has made some money by thus defrauding railway companies. On the B. N. R. line he used to sell tickets from Howrah to Puri, Bhubaneshwar, Sakhigopal, Baitarini Road and back for over 5 years.

The Government Railway police and railway authorities had long been on the look-out for him, but hitherto he cleverly eluded them. It was expected that Manmatha and his confederates would appear on the B. N. Railway to take advantage of Rathajatra festival. When a pilgrims' train from Puri arrived at Kharagpur on Monday morning some 20 passengers were found to be in possession of short journey tickets from Puri to Bhubaneshwar. When questioned they said that their tickets were with Manmatha who was found travelling by the same train in the 1st class. Manmatha could not produce a single ticket except that of his own. He was at once arrested by the police and kept in custody, pending further enquiries.

STEP-MOTHER SUED BY DAUGHTER.

JUSTICE CHAUDHURI ON LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 21.

Justice Chaudhuri yesterday heard a suit brought by a young lady, Irene Mary Pitman, against her step-mother, Julia Emelie Luisa Wilson, and Henry M. Correia and Edgar Pennie, for recovery of Rs. 4,800.

The plaintiff is the daughter of Mr. John Davidson Pitman who died in 1904. Pitman had by his first wife the plaintiff and two other children by second wife Julia Emily Louisa, who after her husband's death married one Wilson in September. Letters of administration was granted to the first defendant and the estate was valued at Rs. 4,800. The other two defendants signed the surety bonds. On attaining majority the plaintiff demanded her one-third share in her father's estate, but no reply was given to her by the defendant.

After examining two witnesses his Lordship said he would pass orders to-day. The first defendant prayed his Lordship not to pass any hard order on her. Justice Chaudhuri remarked. "It ought to be very hard Letters of Administration are granted to persons on representation that the estates are to be properly adminstered. It is not meant that they are to be wasted. Sureties are also to understand that they are bound to the Court for due administration of the estate. I am not going to tolerate this sort of thing.

The severest orders should be passed in these cases, but having regard to the fact that it is a small estate I will not deal with them rigorously."

THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Owing to the effects of the present war, thousands of persons in India find it difficult to maintain themselves and their families; and, to add to this misfortune, the New Indian Companies' Act require many licensed auditors to practice their profession only in a restricted place in India. They are by such license not allowed to get audit work from any part of India.

Many auditors, owing to the delay in obtaining license, have lost their old audits and now that they are trying to get fresh audits from other parts of India the fact that they hold restricted certificates make their position very pitiable.

Since this war has commenced, the benign British Rule has done its best to remove the sufferings of the people and before it becomes too late, will not the good British Government remove this unnecessary restriction at once and enable such unfortunate auditors to get their daily bread from any part of India.

Some of these auditors have large families to support and they await with anxiety that this restriction of place, which they never dreamt off when they started their career as auditors, may soon be removed.

Some of these auditors hold certificates of proficiency from leading Government Officials including judges of High Courts. Yours, etc.

LOYAL INDIA.

Karachi, July 15th.

FOR ACID STOMACHS USE MAGNESIA.

The almost universal use of magnesia by physicians and specialists in the treatment of stomach troubles, is due to the fact that it stops food fermentation and neutralises the acid—the direct cause of nearly all stomach troubles. Of the many forms of magnesia such as oxides, carbonates, sulphates, etc., the most suitable and efficient, and the one prescribed by leading specialists, is *bisurated* magnesia, half a teaspoonful of which in a little warm water immediately after eating will instantly neutralise the acid, stop the fermentation, and thus ensure painless normal digestion. Care should be taken to get *bisurated* magnesia, as its action is infinitely more effective. It is also, by the way, usually stocked by chemists in convenient compressed tables as well as in the ordinary powder form. Stomach sufferers and dyspeptics who follow this plan and avoid the use of pepsin, charcoal, drugs and medicines are invariably astonished to find that the stomach, relieved of the irritating acid and gas, soon regains its normal tone, and can do its work alone without the doubtful aid of artificial digestants.

WOMEN'S WORK FOR SOLDIERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I read the Progress Report of the Women's Branch of the Bombay War Relief Fund, which appeared in your columns yesterday, with very much interest. I hope these reports will be issued regularly. They will stimulate public interest. I, for one, was not aware, until I read this Report, how vast an amount was being done by this Branch, and how much was required to be done, to enable it to continue its multifarious activities.

But while filled with admiration for the workers, who, by their unselfish and untiring ehergy, have produced such magnificent results, one must confess to a feeling of surprise that the appeal for more women workers has, thus far, met with an inadequate response. *Twice the number of workers*, says the Report, *is needed to enable the Branch to supply all that is required of it.*

As an ardent supporter of this Branch of the Relief Fund, I venture to draw the attention of your women readers to this appeal for more women workers. A mere man can only subscribe funds to provide material for extra clothing for the troops. That material, like so much else in this world provided by man, is amorphous, and next to useless, until it is fashioned and trimmed by the clever fingers of a woman.

I see the Report pathetically says in its closing paragraph that "only 2 shirts are left" in its Depot. There is, however, lots of material there, uncut and unsewn. If the scarcity of women workers continues, I have horrible visions of men going to the front with a yard or two of material, and a packet of pins, unless the Branch organises sewing classes for soldiers, and adds to the miscellany of their kit bags, needle and thread and a sermon on stitching.

In the first few years of his battle for life, Man is absolutely dependent on Woman's ministrations for clothes and comfort, and then she never fails him. In this upheaval of the brute forces of the World, man is once again largely dependent on Woman for his well-being.

Will she fail him now?—Yours, etc.

MERE MAN.

Bombay, July 21.

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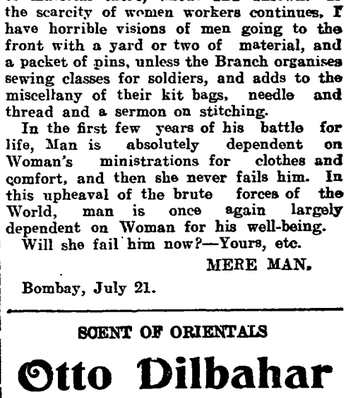

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LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

THE DISCIPLINARY JURISDICTION.

PLEADER SUSPENDED FOR THREE YEARS

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Shah.)

This matter came before their Lordships on account of the report on the conduct of Balwantrao Krishna Neelgund, pleader Sub Court, Gadag, made by Mr. E. H. Leggat, District Judge, Dharwar.

THE CHARGES.

The District Judge in his elaborate report dealing with the conduct of Neelgund observed:—"I think, it will appear from what I have said, that almost every part of the case gives rise to the gravest suspicion, and I consider that there is good reason to believe that Neelgund colluded with his clients to defraud Gurushidava of her property." The charges against the pleader were:—

(1) That his conduct as disclosed in the inquiry by the District Judge of Dharwar and in the suit No. 252 of 1912 in the court of the Subordinate Judge of Dharwar was highly reprehensible and made him unfit to continue as a member of the bar. The Pleader colluded with his client's defendants 1 to 3 and defendant 4 in that suit to defraud the plaintiff Gurushidava of her property.

Gurushidava, a young woman of Hambal inherited considerable property from her parents, whereupon some of her father's nephews set up the adoption of one of them but failed. Then those nephews purchased some property and took some other on long leases but those alienations were set aside by the Gadag Court.

THE PLEADER'S COLLUSION.

In that suit Mr. Nilgund was the pleader for the defendants and Mr. Potnis appeared for the plaintiff. Subsequently the plaintiff Gurushidava was taken from her village to Gadag and there the opponent drafted a deed of gift of the major portion of the property in dispute in favour of a cousin of theirs, who is also a cousin of the defendants in the above suit. Mr. Nilgund knew the cousin to be the adversary of his own clients who were appealing against the decree obtained against them by Gurushidava awarding her possession of the very property to which the deed related.

On 13th July 1911, Gurushidava made certain allegations against the opponent Mr. Nilgund and others that they took her by force from her village, confined her in a house belonging to the pleader Nilgund at Gadag and there by force and by means of threats, they got the aforesaid deed of gift executed by her and also her thumb impression was taken on some blank papers. On these allegations a complaint was lodged against Nilgund and others, but they were discharged as one of the persons (the accused) proved "alibi" by means of a post-card and sanction was given to prosecute Gurushidava. In the trial against her it was found that the abovementioned post-card was a forgery and so Gurushidava was acquitted.

In 1912 Gurushidava brought suit No. 252 making the same allegations against Nilgund and the other defendants to set aside the deed of gift. The pleader Nilgund in his written statement denied being in any way concerned with the deed of gift, he actually drafted. When the above suit was proceeding certain papers were produced and these were alleged by Gurushidava to have been written by Nilgund on the blank papers on which she was forced to make her thumb-impressions. The opponent was asked to write the contents of those papers before the court, but he deliberately disguised his handwriting in court for the purpose of misleading the Court. The opponent's pleader accepted the registered letter addressed to Gurushidava the opponent of his clients. In the application for execution by defendant No. 4. Nilgund allowed defendant No. 4, the assignee of his client's adversary to use copies of decrees obtained by defendants 1 to 3 for the purpose of preferring an appeal to the High Court and also made an endorsement on the application that his clients, the judgment debtors had no objection.

HE PLEADER'S EXPLANATION.

Their Lordships on 22nd December 1914 ordered Nilgund to submit an explanation on the report of the District Judge of Dharwar on an enquiry held by him into his conduct.

Mr. Nilgund in his explanation stated that the proceedings before the District Judge had originated merely on anonymous applications and not on any express opinion of a judicial officer. The judge on suspicion that there must have been something wrong drew a few conclusions on which he based his report and proceeded under certain misapprehensions. He had no personal concern with the deed of gift inasmuch as it did not affect him at all one way or the other. As to his handwriting he stated that there was no disguise and he asked the Court to compare the handwriting in both the exhibits.

Under the circumstances he had done nothing unprofessional or improper or anything that would stain the fair name and dignity of the legal profession to which he was proud to belong under the control and guidance of their Lordships. However if their Lordships felt that he had, though not dishonestly, inadvertently deviated from the right path, or had been responsible for any unconscious mistaken view of his position as a pleader to do any work for an opponent of his client he begged leave to tender his unqualified regret for anything that had happened which he again desired to submit was not deliberate.

TWO SEPARATE JUDGMENTS.

Their Lordships in delivering two separate judgments referred to a point regarding two exhibits in respect of which their Lordships had come to two different conclusions. The Chief Justice held that the author of the documents in question was the pleader Nilgund.

Mr. Justice Shah was, however, of opinion that the said documents were executed and registered at Shiddappa's house and not in the pleaders's house and that he could not hold it proved that exts. 118 and 119 were written by the opponent pleader. There was no evidence to prove the handwritings of the two exhibits.

Under these circumstances the order of the court was. "If the court had been agreed as to the author of the documents 118 and 119 and had been satisfied that Nilgund was the author his "sanad" would be revoked without any opportunity of his restoration to the status of a pleader. As, however the court is not agreed upon that point he has the benefit of the doubt and our decision is upon the other findings that he be suspended for three years. He must surrender his "sanad" to the Registrar and at the end of three years he may apply for it again."

The Government Pleader appeared to support the rule.

Mr. T. R. Desai and Mr. G. S. Mulgaokar appeared for the pleader to show cause against the "rule."

APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER

ANXIETY TO PREVENT ABUSE OF CRIMINAL COURTS.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Hayward.)

JEHANGIR SHAPOORJI v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an application to transfer a case from the court of the Second Presidency Magistrate Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalwad to the Court of another Magistrate as the petitioner was afraid that he would not get complete justice at the hands of the said Magistrate who openly expressed his bias and made damaging remarks against the petitioner.

Petitioner is a resident of Mahim and owns a house at Dadar. In June last one Putlibai Nowroji Sodawaterwala and her relatives asked him to let out a flat in his house at Dadar, but the petitioner refused to do so. The petitioner thereafter happened to go to his house at Dadar and to his surprise he found Putlibai and one Hormasji Punegar in occupation of one of the flats of the house. The petitioner then inquired of the occupants how they came to occupy the flat when he was informed that it was let to them by one Kavasha, a tenant of the petitioners. Kavasha when questioned by the petitioner said that he was informed by Putlibai that the house was leased to them by the petitioner. The petitioner then confronted all the parties and Patlibai and Hormasji asked pardon for their action and entreated him to allow them to stay there for two days longer pleading that there was plague at Mazagon near their house. The petitioner asked them to vacate within the next two days which they agreed to do. Two days after the petitioner found them in occupation and Kavasha informed the petitioner that he had several times told them to quit but without any effect. In the presence of the petitioner Hormasji Punegar abused Kavasha and rushed at him to assault him. The petitioner then filed a complaint in the Court of the Second Presidency Magistrate for trespass.

When the case came on for hearing the Magistrate inquired of the petitioner if he had ever come in his Court before as an accused person. Further the Magistrate remarked that he knew the petitioner and that the petitioner and the said Hormasji had been moving together and that Hormasji and the petitioner had brought the said Putlibai to the house and when there was a squabble the petitioner filed the complainant.

Their Lordships had asked the Public Prosecutor to get all information regarding this case from the Magistrate.

The Magistrate sent in his explanation which was read by the Government Pleader in the Court.

Their Lordships in rejecting the application said that there was no case laid out before them by the applicant for the transfer of the case. At the most it could be said on this footing that the Magistrate in his anxiety to prevent the abuse of criminal courts had gone a step or two beyond what perfect discretion might have warranted officers in his position. Their Lordships were, however satisfied that the Magistrate's own return put them in possession of the actual facts as they acrued and on those facts they were of opinion that not only the Magistrate had not transgressed bounds of discretion and his observations were intended only as caution in the interest of the present applicant.

Mr. K. N. Koyaji appeared for the petitioner. The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

OFF-SHOOT OF TAI MAHARAJ CASE.

SANTABAI WIFE OF BHAVANRAO v. BALA MAHARAJ AND OTHERS.

AND

SHRIPAD S. KUMBOJKAR AND OTHERS v. BALA MAHARAJ AND OTHERS.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Shah.)

These were two joint appeals Nos. 557 and 594 of 1911 against the decision of the District Judge of Poona.

The plaintiff-respondent Shri Bala Maharaj sued for a declaration that he was the adopted son of Shri Vasudeo Haripar Pandit alias Baba Maharaj and was entitled to succeed to all his estate, moveable and immoveable, and for an injunction restraining the defendants from obstructing his "wahiwat" and enjoyment of the estate and of all the rights accruing to him from his adoption.

Some defendants did not appear to defend the suit, while others stated "inter alia" that if the plaintiff-respondent had been adopted, his adoption was invalid as before his adoption Tai Maharaj had adopted one Jagannath and that his adoption was therefore invalid and in-operative under the terms of Baba Maharaj's will as Tai Maharaj had under it no authority to make an adoption without the consent of Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Ganesh Krishna Kharparde, and other trustees.

The original suit was decided by the First Class Subordinate Judge of Poona, who rejected the plaintiff-respondents' claim with costs. On appeal the decree of the Court of first instance was reversed by the District Court and awarded the plaintiff-respondent's claim with cost in the first Court against respondents 2 to 4 and in appeal against respondents 1 to 4.

Appeals had been admitted in the High Court from the decision of the Lower Court in 1911 by Justices Chandavarkar and Russell. The appeals had been postponed "sine die" last year till the decision of the Privy Council in the Tai Maharaj case. After that decision, in which it was held that Jagannath was validly adopted by Tai Maharaj, these appeals were placed before their Lordships for final disposal.

It was urged on behalf of the plaintiff-respondent Bala Maharaj that he wanted to file a Review petition before the Privy Council and therefore the hearing of those appeals should be postponed "sine die."

Their Lordships ordered that the papers for application of Review having been forwarded to England, and the required security of Rs. 15,000 to cover the costs of the original appellants to the Privy Council decreed in their favour by the Privy Council, having been furnished by the plaintiff-respondent in the said joint appeals the hearing of those appeals should be postponed "sine die." Also the decree in favour of the appellants for costs of the Privy Council appeal be stayed "sine die;" subject to liberty allowed to the appellants in the original Privy Council to have these appeals brought on for hearing on proof of undue delay in the Review proceedings.

Mr. D. A. Khare, and Mr. M. V. Bhatt appeared for the appellants.

Mr. Jayakar with Mr. D. G. Dalvi appeared for the respondent.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS TO GO ON.

INSOLVENT'S DISCHARGE SUSPENDED

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

IN THE MATTER OF ARDESHIR DADABHAI GARRIWALLA.....An insolvent.

In this matter a rule nisi was granted by his Lordship restraining the creditors of the insolvent from proceeding with their complaint against the insolvent in the Police Court and calling upon him to show cause why those proceedings before the Magistrate should not be stayed.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the insolvent in support of the rule.

Mr. J. D. Dawar appeared for Madan Devsey and Co., the opposing creditors to show cause against the rule.

The facts are briefly these: Ardeshir Gariwalla was adjudicated an insolvent on 4th February 1913. While being an undischarged insolvent he obtained credit to the extent of Rs. 50 or more and thus committed an offence punishable under section 102 of the Insolvency Act. For this offence, the opposing creditors filed a complaint against the insolvent before Mr. Oliveira the Third Presidency Magistrate. The insolvent, however, obtained a rule wherein his Lordship restrained the opposing creditors from proceeding with their case in the Police Court and called upon them to show cause why the Police Court proceedings should not be stayed. The rule was argued before his Lordship yesterday.

Mr. Davar in showing cause submitted that the procedure followed by the insolvent was a wrong one. His Lordship as a judge presiding in the Insolvency Court had no power to stay proceedings before the magistrate. The application for stay of proceedings ought to have been made before the Court of Appeal. All such applications were made before the Appellate Court and that point had been decided by the Appellate Court, in 12, *Bombay Law Reporter*, p. 750. Section 102 of the Insolvency Act was quite clear. Quasi-criminal offences were made punishable under section 103 of that Act. The first point in the section was that the magistrate should convict. It was decided in 12, *Bombay Law Reporter* that what was contemplated in section 16 and 17 of the Act were as regards Civil Proceedings only. Criminal proceedings were governed by section 103. Therefore if an insolvent was charged in the Police Court for an offence under the Penal Code, the Insolvency Court could not stay that trial in the Police Court.

Mr. Justice Davar observed that it was true that he could not stay proceedings there but he could restrain his client *in personam* from proceeding with the matter in the Police Court. Mr. Justice Macleod had decided that point and on that point Mr. Justice Batchelor had refrained from expressing his opinion.

Mr. Wadia (for the insolvent) submitted that the proceedings in the Police Court were actually pending and this was a matter in which his Lordship had power under section 16 of the Insolvency Act to order stay of proceedings. They had been sent by the Magistrate to obtain sanction of his Lordship and it was this Court alone where they could come and obtain sanction. He asked his Lordship to quash these proceedings because they were initiated without his sanction.

In the course of his order his Lordship stated that this was what he had stated while giving a rule, the Court intended to restrain the opposing creditors personally from proceeding with the prosecution of the Criminal Case during the pendency of the hearing of this rule without however, deciding the question whether his Lordship had or had not the power to quash the proceedings or whether his sanction was necessary before proceeding in the Police Court, his Lordship thought that this was a matter in which this Court ought not to interfere. The case was pending before a magistrate in whom his Lordship had complete confidence. The magistrate would no doubt see whether the complaint was vexatious or not. Rule would stand discharged.

The above insolvent's matter was on yesterday's board for his discharge.

Mr. Wadia applied for the insolvent's discharge.

Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the opposing creditors to oppose his discharge on the ground that facts under Clause A. 13 and F. of section 39. Insolvency Act existed. His Lordship suspended the insolvent's discharge for twelve months with protection. In this punishment his Lordship had taken into consideration everything that had been urged on behalf of the opposing creditors including the allegation that he had obtained credit from Madon Devsey's firm after the order of adjudication.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 23RD OF JULY, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar.

In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

3-15-397-14.—Tyabji D & Co, Gangabai, widow, v. Bai Sonabai Cawasji Gheewalla, Pochha & Co.

4-15-616-14.—Jehangir M & S, Yesha Alias Gunpat Dharmaji v. Jamnabai, widow & ors, Un P & P, D J Mantri.

6-15-639-14.—Shroff D & D, The Rising Star & Electric Cinematograph Co, a firm, v. Messrs Parbhudas & Hirachand & Co, a firm, Khambatta & Co.

7-15-1126-13.—Shroff D & D, Bai Poobai, widow, v. Damji Hirji alias Jetha & anr, Captain & V.

10-15-3-15.—Madh K & Ch, W T Halai & ors, v. Chaturbhoy Gopalji, Mans H M & Co.

9-15-1165-14.—Edg G W & Co, Shrinivasdas Bavri, a firm, v. Maltanchand Basdeodas, a firm, Madh K & C.

12-15-1243-14.—Dubash & Co, Desai Mecanna, a firm, v. Dhondnath Raghunath Khote, Jam R & D.

13-15-568-14.—Kharas & Co, for a pauper, Fakermahomed Peermahomed v. Abdul Kadar Haji Ismail Gool Mahomed & ors, Matu J & M, Jam R & D.

14-15-800-14.—Mans H M & Co, Damodhar Naranji w. Sunderbai widow, Mulji & Th.

15-15-732-14.—Ard H D & Co, Messrs Muncherji Vadilal & Co, a firm, and anr, v. Nowroji Hormasji Pagdiwalla, Motichand & D., Kanga & S. Medh K & C.

O S 16-15-1006-14.—Chitnis M & K, Dwarkadas Damodhar v. Dwarkadas Shamji & ors, Bhai K & G, Payne & Co.

20-15-1169-09.—Dubash & Co, Jamnabai, widow v. Rahim Vali Mahomed, Payne & Co.

O S 21-15-155-15.—Wadia G & Co, Meherbai, widow, & ors., v. Meherbai, widow, and ors, Wadia G & Co, M K & C, Shroff D & D..

24-15-344-12.—Bhemji & Co, Kanji Hirji v. Narotam Anandji, Mans H M & Co.

34-15 In Re Indian Co's Act VI of 82 and In Re the Indian Specie Bank, Ld, (in Liquidation)—Captain & V. Hirji Khetsey, v. The Official Liquidator, Little & Co.

5-15-558-03.—Dubash & Co, Bai Jamnabai, widow, v. Fazulbhai Heptulla, & ors, Nami H & Co.

17-15-1050-09.—Pandia & Co, Che Gondasetty v. Goverdhandas Gerdhardas, a firm, & anr, Bagh N & Co, Pandia & Co.

For Hearing and Exceptions to Com. missioner's Separate Report.

12-13-1050-11.—Payne & Co, Tribhuwandas Mangaldas Nathubhai & ors, v. Koolsumbai, widow, & ors, Jehangir S M & H.

Appeals for hearing and final Disposal.

8-15-655-12.—Bhai K & G, Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Abirchand v. Prof Tribhowandas K Gujjar, & ors, Mer K & C, Tyab D & Co, Payne & Co.

In Re Ins. 25-15 D Act No. 576-13.—Little & Co, Mahomed Haji Essak Elias v. Shaik Abdul Rehman bin Shaik Abdul Aziz El-Ibrahim, Payne & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1238-14.—Jehangir S M & H, Bai Bhicaji & anr, v. Peroshaw Jivanji Kerawalla, M K R B & Co.

42-15.—Little & Co, The Indian Specie Bank, Ltd, in Liqn, v. The New Islam Mills, a firm, Sm B & Co.

1462-14.—Mulla and M, Esmail Haji Varaya, v. Sardarkhan Abbaskhan, Patell and Ez.

9-15.—Vatchha & Co, Messrs Dana Fatta & Co, a firm, Narayen Babaji Jawke.

1151-14.—Mulji & Th, Nathmal Walaji v. Poonamchand Panaji & ors, Raghavaya N & Co.

S C Ct 39-1717-15.—Mulji & Th, Charles Frederick Willimsan, v. The Bombay, Co, Ltd, Crawford B & Co.

1081-14.—Manecklal & Co, Jamnadas Purshotam v. Haji Hassam Haji Essa & Sons, a firm, and ors, Sunderdas & Co.

958-14.—Merwonji K & Co, Tribhowandas Kalliandas Gajjar v. Edulji Maneckji Mody, Mulla and M.

1000-14.—Merwanji K & Co, Allimahomed Cumruddin & anr, v. T M Purdhy and ors, Captain & V.

1359-15.—Mulla & Mulla, Dallaporta and Patel, a firm, v. Bhaichand Jetha, Motichand & D.

463-15—Edg G W and Co, Messrs Damodardas Devidas a firm v Marwadi Jainarayen Nazarmal and anr, Mulla and M.

936-12.—Payne & Co, Alimahomed Abba Juma v. Moosa Ebrahim, Little & Co.

S C Ct 512-18656-12.—Little & Co, Mossa Ebrahim, v. Dada Abba Jooma & ors, Sah & G, Payne & Co.

1186-13.—Mulla & M, Lakhmidas Pragji v. Haridas Bhimji, Captain & V.

381-14.—Malvi H M & R, Messrs Amulakhchand Govindram, a firm, v. Gajanand Meghraj, and anr.

1276-14.—Malvi H M & R, Hookamchand Saroopchand v. Shrinivas Bavri, Edg G W & Co.

1265-14.—Sm B & Co, Laxmibai, widow, and anr, v. Keshow Annaji Pokharkas and anr, Amin & D, Rustomji & G.

1378-14.—Payne & Co, Manmohandas Ramji & Co, a firm, v. Mahanji Kanji, Ard H D & Co.

1407-14.—Crawford B & Co, Karl Ettlinger and anr, v. Chagendas & Co, a firm, Payne & Co.

401-14.—Payne & Co, R D Sethna, v. Bhailal Harilal & anr, Amin & D.

1477-14.—Sm B & Co, Madhowji Ebellabhai v. Miss Hamabai Framji Petit & anr.

1181-14.—Mehta D & L, Ladkooverbai, widow, Hassanali Hakimji, Manecklal & Co.

77-14.—Mirza M & M, Rattanbai, widow v. Hassanalli Adamji & anr, Patell & Ez.

120-14—Jam R & D, Saraswatebai, widow, v. Junkore, widow, Judah & S.

443-13.—Malvri H M & R, Messrs Harnandrai Fulchand, a firm, v. Messrs Hardat Ramdat, a firm, Ragh N & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

For Consent Decree.

535-13.—Jeh S M & H, Thobhan Damji, a firm, v. Ratilal Doongersey, and anr, Chitnis M & K.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1403-14.—Pandia & Co, Lakhamsey Keshowji v. Waman Venkoba Kamat, & anr, N. C Dalal.

125-09.—Amin & Desai, Khimji Azzur Virji v. The Shri Buldeo Mills, Ltd, and anr, Mulla & M., Tyabji D & Co.

373-12.—Bhai K & G, Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Purshotam Jivandas, Payne & Co.

329-15—Khand L and M, Somaji Jagmalji and Co a firm v Kumbhar Jugjiwan Raisey Raja, Shroff D and D.

1239-14—Nadirshaw and D, Hemraj Asaria v Ghella Asaria and ors, Payne and Co.

1371-14—M K R B and Co, Tribhuwandas Varjiwandas v The Advocate-General of Bombay and ors, Little and Co, M K R B and Co.

1373-14—Payne and Co, The Indian and Peninsular Steam Navigation Co Ld v Jhaveri Jhunalal Manalal, Malvi H M and R.

1348-14—Mulla and Mulla, Virji Peraj v Lakhmidas Pragji and ors, Mulji and Tha, Mulla and Mulla.

1475-14—M B Chothia, Abdul Rehman Vahide Karim Khan v Mactoombi Vahide Kassim, Ard H D and Co.

1384-14—Uuwalla P and P, Nabi Chhagal v Yemnabai widow and ors, Un P and P, Mirza M and M.

45-15.—Edg G W and Co, Messrs Gangaram Saiboo Cursetji & Co, a firm, v. Cursetji Pestonji Umrigar, Mer K & Co.

45-15—Edgelow G W and Co, Messrs Gangaram Saiboo and Co a firm v Cursetji Pestonji Umrigar, Merwanji K and Co.

O. S. 328-15—Payne and Co, Madhowlal Govindram and anr v Dwarkadas Jekisondas and ors, Payne and Co., Edg G W and Co.

635-14.—Jeh S M & H, Carrimbhoy Salabhoy Datoo v. Goolam Hossein Cassum Visram, & ors, Mer K Co, Jeh M & S, Manch & N Matu J & M.

371-14.—Jehangir M & S, Bachibai, widow, v. Gulam Hoosein Cassam Visram & anr, Mer K & Co, Jeh S M & H.

335-14.—Mulji & Th, Nanabhai Muncharam, and ors, Bai Ruxmani, widow, & ors, v. Hiralal & Co, Mulji & Th, Sy D & Co, Jam R & D.

PRAGPORE DACOITY CASE.

CHARGES FRAMED AGAINST ACCUSED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 21.

On Monday the hearing of the Pragpore dacoity case was resumed before the Special Commissioners at Krishnagar, when charges were framed against the accused, who pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Goldie, being cross-examined, said that he had never examined the arm of Inspector Probodh. Witness did not know of Khitish till he was brought to Pabna. Witness further said at the time of identification on the 22nd Ashu complained to the Magistrate of rheumatism. About the finding of the list in Gopen's house, witness said that he opened the box and found the list on a book inside the box. He shook the book and the list dropped.

The next witness, Provash Chandra Roy, said that his brother-in-law Jagadindra had hackney carriages and the stable was at witness' house. Jagadindra had a coachman, named Jahir, a syce named Ablu and another coachman named Sahadeb. Cross-examined, witness stated that he used to study law. He had been suspended from appearing in the pleadership examination for five years for attempting to use unfair means. Gopen was a distant relation of his.

The case is proceeding.

ARMS ACT PROSECUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 20.

An interesting question whether a license for a gun includes a license for a rifle under the Arms Act, has been decided by Major Coldstream, District Magistrate, Multan.

The Magistrate held that a license for a gun could not cover a license for a rifle and vice versa. In support of this view he pointed out that in the Punjab a Deputy Commissioner could not grant a license to possess a rifle though he could for a gun. The accused was fined Rs. 200.

INDIAN STUDENT'S BRILIANT SUCCESS AT OXFORD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 20.

A cable has been received to the effect that Mr. Kuruvila, a Syrian Christian of Calicut, has got first class in the History and Economics Tripos examination at Oxford University.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

COLABA COTTON CASE.

CASE ADJOURNED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case came on for hearing, in which Inspector E. E. Morris of the Criminal Investigation Department charged Kalyanji Vardhman, Manek Nensey and Keshavji Versey, partners in the firm of Vardhman Jethsi, cotton muccadams, with criminal breach of trust in respect of two sums of money, aggregating Rs. 12,732. Mr. Kirke-Smith of Messrs. Little and Co., solicitors, appeared on behalf of the prosecution. Mr. Weldon, barrister, instructed by Mr. Captain, solicitor, defended the first; Mr. S. G. Velinker barrister, with Mr. Balubhai T. Desai defended the second; and Messrs. S. B. Kapadia and C. N. Kanuga defended the third accused.

It is alleged that the accused being entrusted as cotton muccadams or jethawalas with 4,433 full pressed cotton bales of nineteen merchants, which were burnt by fire on the 23rd March 1914, and for which they had received from insurance companies a sum of Rs. 4,42,601 as value of these bales including value as compensation for 67 Myagam bales at Rs. 272 per candy, jointly committed criminal breach of trust by dishonestly concealing that fact and making the owners of the Myagam bales believe that the insurance companies had paid at the rate of Rs. 240 instead of Rs. 272 per candy, and misappropriated Rs. 1,013, being Rs. 32 per candy, and converted the same to their own use by making false entries in their books of accounts.

The accused were also charged with receiving as muccadams on the 13th May, 1914, Rs. 19,000 from insurance companies as damage allowance for 2,015 cotton bales, the property of 18 constituents, out of which they misappropriated a sum of Rs. 11,719 and dishonestly converted the same to their own use by making false entries in their books.

The defence was that the accused had bought over the goods in question, had insured the same themselves, and had paid up the claims of their constituents. None of these had come forward to complain.

Mr. Kirke-Smith applied for an adjournment. He said that during the past few days the Crown had come into possession of some evidence which they wanted to consider before proceeding with the case.

Replying to the Court, Mr. Weldon said the defence had no objection to an adjournment.

The case was adjourned to the 30th instant.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which Sub-Inspector Sabajirao charged V. S. Wagle, a bill-collector, in the employ of the Bombay Telephone Company with cheating. Mr. C. N. Kanuga defended the accused.

It was alleged that on the 26th May last the accused presented to the firm of Jamnadas Brothers, chemists and druggists, a bill for Rs. 200 due by the firm to the Telephone Company. Jamnadas paid the bill and left the shop to have his meals. Some time after, the accused went to Mohanlal Lalji of the same firm and asked him for Rs. 200. Mohanlal, unaware of the fact that Jamnadas had already paid the amount, also paid Rs. 200 to the accused.

The accused pleaded not guilty. He denied having received Rs. 200 from Mohanlal and said the story of the second payment was entirely false. He added he had asserted his innocence when questioned about it. When asked by the police if he had any witnesses to prove the second payment, Mohanlal had replied in the negative, but during the Court proceedings Mohanlal had brought some witnesses to support his allegations. His (the accused's) integrity had never been challenged during the last six years that he had been a bill-collector.

The Magistrate said the whole question resolved itself into this whether the accused had made a demand for the second payment on seeing Jamnadas hurrying away for his dinner, or whether Mohanlal had yielded to the temptation of pocketing Rs. 200 by taking advantage of the situation. There was some considerable weakness in the prosecution story, which seemed to have been improved upon and embellished. It was mainly a case of Mohanlal's word against the accused's word. A doubt had arisen in his (the Magistrate's) mind in the matter and he ordered the accused to be acquitted.

CHARGE AGAINST PLUCKED STUDENT

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Pandit charged Vamanrao Vinayak Desai, a student, with attempting to commit suicide by taking carbolic acid. Mr. Raghunath Shunker Pandit, barrister, defended the accused.

The prosecution alleged that the accused had failed in the last Matriculation examination, of which the results were declared in June last. He felt despondent at his failure, and, it is alleged, took carbolic acid to destroy himself. He was found gasping on the evening of the 18th July and was removed to the hospital where it was ascertained, he was suffering from the effects of carbolic acid poisoning.

The accused pleaded not guilty. The defence was that the bottle of carbolic acid found in his house had been there since January last. The carbolic acid was used as a disinfectant in the house. Some of it had previously been poured out into a glass tumbler to be diluted with water and used as a disinfectant. Subsequently the accused poured out drinking water into the same glass, not knowing that the glass had been previously used for mixing water and acid. He drank the drinking water and fell ill.

Medical evidence was to the effect that carbolic acid was used for disinfecting purposes. It would be difficult to detect a small quantity of the acid that might be in a tumbler and even a drop or two of the liquid might prove fatal.

The Magistrate believed the defence and discharged the accused.

AN EXEMPLARY SENTENCE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged Rasool Kaji alias "Dina" with cheating Tulsiram Ganu in respect of Rs. 10.

The case for the prosecution was that Tulsiram accompanied by Rasool went to a police chowkie at 4 a.m., on the 16th July to lodge a complaint against one of his customers for alleged theft. The complaint was rejected by the police under section 60, Act IV of 1902. The two men then left the chowkie and went back to Tulsiram's shop, where Rasool represented to him that the police wanted Rs. 10 to trace the theft. Tulsiram paid Rasool Rs. 10 and, subsequently on again going to the police chowkie, found that Rasool had defrauded him. He then lodged the present complaint against Rasool.

The accused denied having received the sum.

The Magistrate convicted the accused.

Sub-Inspector Chimanlal asked the Court to pass an exemplary sentence as, he said, the evil practice indulged in by the accused had gone on increasing among some touts, and poor, illiterate people were being victimised. He asked the Court not to give the accused the option of a fine.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate Mazagaon, one Jayabai, a Hindu woman, aged 26, was charged with attempting to commit suicide by taking opium, on the 16th instant. Inspector Sykes led the evidence.

On the 16th instant at 3 p.m., the accused began to cry aloud, and when she was asked the reason of this, she said that she had taken opium. She was then taken to the hospital where she was detained for a day for treatment.

The defence was that the accused was suffering from stomach ache and to assuage the pain she took the drug.

The Magistrate believed the defence and ordered her to be discharged.

LAHORE SPECIAL TRIBUNAL

ATTACK ON A MILITARY BRIDGE GUARD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 21.

In the Amritsar Canal Bridge case before the Special Commissioners, Colonel Smith, Civil Surgeon, Amritsar, to-day gave evidence about the *post mortem* examination which he held on the bodies of Phul Singh and Naik Chittar of the 42nd Regiment. He deposed to the wounds of three other sepoys and the *post mortem* examination on the bodies of Gulab and Malang. These wounds, witness stated in cross-examination, could not have been caused by a Martini Henry rifle.

Inspector Riaz-ud-din deposed to the arrest of Banta Singh on 25th June.

The confessions of Harnam Singh, the accused, before the Magistrate at Kapurthala and Amritsar were read over to him. He admitted having made these confessions and spoke to their accuracy, except on one point. Except Santa Singh, the other three accused were with him in the attack on the military guard. They, however, did not fire at Gulab and Malang, who might have been shot in the melee that took place between them and the police. He also admitted that six of them (four accused present in court and two absconders whom he could recognise) attacked the guard and took away six rifles and then fled with them into the Kapurthala territory. He also stated he was not originally disposed to rise against Government, but he was brought from Shanghai by eighty men, who came to India in a French steamer via Colombo to help in the rising against the Government. Of the eighty sixty men who got down at Ludhiana, twenty came to Amritsar. He went to his village but was told that if he did not come when called, he and his family would be killed, so that, he was dragged into the affair by deception and intimidation.

Both the confessions of Atma Singh, accused, were read out to him in which he referred to the attack on the guard, the murder of two men, the carrying away of rifles etc., the political motive of the crime and firing at the police. He denied that they had killed Gulab and Malang. The accused admitted having made both the confessions and said they were true. He made a statement in the court also in corroboration of the above. He added that he was a Sha Maru passenger.

ADMISSION OF GUILT.

Kala Singh, accused, admitted having made two confessions which he had repudiated yesterday. But the statements as recorded by the magistrates, he explained, were not quite complete and correct. In his confessions, however, he substantially admitted the prosecution allegations except the murders of Gulab and Malang. He also admitted having killed Sardar Bahadur Chhra Singh. Channan Singh helped him in this. He explained his reasons for the bridge attack. Banta Singh was not with them when they attacked the guard.

Channan Singh admitted his two confessions with certain modifications. One Banta Singh was with them in the attack, but he was another person and not the accused in the dock. Moreover, they had not killed Gulab or Malang. Banta Singh instigated him to wage war against the English. He was a party to the murder of Ichhra Singh also, of whom the accused spoke as a traitor. What they did was done with a view to drive the English out of India. He had returned from Shanghai in a Jardine boat on the occasion of the "Diwali."

PLEA OF POLICE SUGGESTION.

Banta Singh, accused, denied all the prosecution allegations against him and ascribed his implication in the case to the police. On the hope of a promise of pardon having been held out to him by the police, he made a statement to the police. All the information embodied in the statement, which was put in was at the suggestion of his friends. He was, however, informed by the Court that this statement could not be used against him.

The five accused were formally charged under section 396 (dacoity with murder), section 302 (murder) read with section 149, Indian Penal Code.

The charges were read out to accused. Kala Singh and Harnam Singh pleaded guilty to the charges under sections 302 and 396 in regard to the bridge affair. Pleas of not guilty were recorded in respect of the other accused. The defence evidence for Banta Singh will be taken to-morrow. The other accused have no witnesses to call.

HONORARY MAGISTRATE ARRESTED.

ALLEGED ASSAULT AND OBSTRUCTION TO A CONSTABLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 21.

On Saturday afternoon, Dr. N. N. Chakravarti, Honorary Magistrate of Serampore, was arrested by Inspector Salcher of the Railway police at Howrah railway station, on a charge of assaulting and obstructing a policeman on duty. It appears that three constables and a jute mill cooly were travelling in the same compartment between Bally to Howrah. On the way there was an altercation between the constables and the cooly. When the train arrived at Howrah the cooly was arrested on a charge of picking the pocket of a constable and Dr. Chakravarti interfered and asked them not to assault the cooly. At this stage Inspector Salcher came and arrested Dr. Chakravarti, who was taken to the police station and released on bail.

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ITALY'S FIRST ENCOUNTER.

NIGHT ATTACK ON AUSTRIANS

CROSSLING THE ISONZO.

M. Luige Barzini gives the following graphic description in the "Daily Telegraph" of Italy's first encounter with the Austrian Troops and the Italian army passed across the Isonzo after inflicting heavy loss on the Austrian forces.

It is by the broad high-road that I am approaching the war this time. In the region of the frontier—I mean the old frontier, because the new one is marching forward—the railway, all intent on transporting men and munitions, leaves the ordinary traveller stranded on dead rails, and there forgets him. On the small branch lines, the public trains are retarded on an average twelve hours in the first thirty miles. I know of only one train which arrived according to time-table; it started from Udine, and found itself at St. Giorgio di Nogaro at the proper hour. But it was the day-after. So the high road is again in hour.

Never has it seen so much traffic since the locomotive was invented. The motor-car which carries me along passes, through the immense Friulian plain, across bridges guarded by sentries, through little towns filled with soldiers and vehicles, and surrounded with encampments that are black with horses and parked automobiles.

It is impossible to lose one's way. In addition to the military signposts, which, placed at every cross-road, officially announce the proper direction, one finds indications of all kinds and advise in various forms. In their enthusiasm the inhabitants of every town and village have affixed large arrows to the walls, accompanied by summary and precise directions: "This way to Trieste!" "This way for Monfalcone; Trieste further on!" One cannot make a mistake. More than one little village has already christened its principal street "Via di Trieste" or "Via della Vittoria."

ENTHUSIASTIC TROOPS.

All the same, the real, the great artery of the war is the railway. Empty trains returning and full trains going pant along in endless succession, and in the stations, which are guarded by brave Territorials, as inflexible as their bayonets troops awaiting the hour of departure beguile the long hours by singing at the top of their voices. Each carriage has its own song, quite independent of the neighbouring carriage, and thus the whole train sends out the most fearful medley of choruses. When at last the convey moves the songs blend into an immense cheer: "Evviva l'Italia! We want Trent and Trieste!" and the groups of inhabitants assembled at the barriers reply.

Every step forward is joyfully greeted by the soldiers. They crowd to the carriage windows, gesticulating, laughing, and shouting. At the station of St. Giorgio I witness the arrival of wounded in a completely new Red Cross train. Dressed in white, the ladies of a local committee go from one carriage to another distributing cool drinks. Not a moan is heard.

The first thing the wounded ask is to be informed about the war. Having been carried out of an action, they want to know what happened afterwards, and what is being done elsewhere. One could almost say that they suffer more from being taken from the fighting than from the wounds they have received. "What is the news to-day?" they inquire even before carrying the glass to their lips. "Good news; Monfalcone is taken." The word passes from one bed to another. All the men prop themselves up on their elbows, and bandaged heads are raised from pillows. Short conversations take place. "Ah, if I were sure of having killed an Austrian, I would not mind being wounded," exclaims one with an injured shoulder, as he carefully settles down again. From the bed above him a hoarse voice descends: "I did for one at least." And a moment later he repeats: "I did for one, and he"—pointing to another bed—"he polished off two!"

A BATTLE STORY.

There are a few exclamations of incredulity, or of envy, and the voice continues: "Yes, two. He was close to me, I saw it. Two Austrians threw themselves on the captain. We were on their trench. Then he killed them; but he got a bayonet wound. Isn't that true? Speak up!" But the hero can hardly speak. He gives a murmur of approval and raises a bronzed, muscular arm above the white sheet, stretches out two fingers, and whispers, "Two, two, two!"

"Silence, children," says a nurse with gentle admonition. "Anybody still thirsty?" The devotion of the nursing staff is admirable. In this torrid heat the nurses themselves must suffer from thirst, but they refuse the drinks that are offered to them until all the wounded are satisfied.

The desire to return to the front is common to all the wounded. They deeply regret their removal from the field. They are seized by the passion of battle, the fighting instinct; they ardently feel the grandeur and the justice of our war. But, above all, they feel that they are "wanted"; they are preoccupied by the empty places left in the line.

Wherever I pass I find humble and magnificent examples of this noble conception of duty, even outside the fighting line, in the obscure fatigues of the services. In the neighbourhood of the front, at Medea, some regimental cooks are passing along the dusty road, going for water; they are mudstained and tired; they only sleep three or four hours a day, just before dawn. One of them, with feverish eyes, has his right hand bound up, and he carries the pail on his left shoulder. "How are you?" an officer kindly inquires. The soldier, a Calabrian peasant, comes to attention and replies, "The hand is still painful." When he has gone away the officer explains to me: "He had a fall, and plunged his hand into boiling water; the doctor ordered him to lie down and keep quiet; but he says that is more than he can do, so he begged his superiors to allow him to work as long as God gave him the strength to hold out."

MAKING A FRONTIER.

We proceed on our way towards the Isonzo. How everything proves the iniquity of the frontier we have now cancelled. Everything beyond it is Italian; the Italian imprint is everywhere, on the earth, on the landscape, on nature; the plants, like the men, cry their nationality aloud.

The white road still runs beneath the shade of plane trees, and here and there some of these giants, cut down to form an Austrian barricade, lie in a ditch or on the grassy border. Barricades and trenches close the way at every turn and at every bridge. But nobody defended them. Up to Cervignano it was only necessary to remove the obstacles in order to advance. At Cervignano there were a few rifle shots. An iron bridge at the entrance to the town was closed by a rampart and an abattis of felled trees. A cannonade, which has left its mark on the parapet of the bridge, was sufficient to put the defenders to flight. The place has resumed its normal air of somnolent tranquillity, and now military convoys thunder along the ancient streets, which are gay with flags. Beyond the town, in the direction of the Isonzo, a thick cloud of dust blackens the plain. The firing of artillery is now closer. A captive balloon sways in the limpid, clear air.

A few minutes more and we find ourselves among the troops. Some sections are crossing the river. On the heights of Monfalcone the battle is raging.

Our first advance, which here took us at one bound within a few kilometres of the Isonzo, was not made in time to save the bridges. Their destruction was perhaps inevitable. The bridge of the carriage road more than 500 yards in length, built all of wood, but wide and solid, was completely burned. From Palmanova and Cormons, on the 24th, we saw the immense columns of smoke from this fire, and it seemed as if a town was burning. At the first moment, indeed, it was believed that the Austrians had set fire to certain places out of revenge. Of the piles there now only remain blackened stumps emerging at regular intervals from the bluish water and the white sand. All the rest has vanished—carried away by the powerful current.

AUSTRIAN DEFENCES.

The railway bridge, a short distance away, was mined and blown up. These ruins give us the first profound realisation of the war. The Austrians had began to prepare strong defences on the right back. It was no longer a matter of hurried barricades. Long, solid, massive trenches, close to the woods which border the river, indicate the intention to fortify the passage strongly, and to create a bridge-head. The rapidity of our initial movement drove the enemy over to the other side. In their retirement the Austrians blew up a portion of the road at the approach to the bridge.

But it was necessary to pass, and we passed. The repairing of the road and the preparations for crossing the river were carried out under an intermittent artillery fire, to which our guns replied. Here our troops made their first acquintance with the enemy's bombardment. It was received with a humiliating indifference. It is true that it did not do very much damage. The infantry, idle in the trenches, conversed under the hail of shrapnel, and their chatter was heard from a distance. On the edge of a ditch soldiers were singing loudly as they washed their clothes. One evening, when all was ready, an inferno broke loose.

After sunset, at one moment, hundreds of our guns opened fire on the left bank of the Isonzo sweeping it at a progressive range. Each battery had its appointed zone to be covered with projectiles. Storms of shrapnel fell on the edge of the water, on the sand of the bank, on the bushes, on the clumps of willows and poplars, where the Austrian infantry were settling down for the night. It was a terrible sight. The flashes from the guns and the bursting shells illuminated the night with a tremulous violet light, and above our troops a vehement multitude of searchlights played, forming a sort of canopy of light.

Precisely at nine o'clock, silence.

A NIGHT ATTACK.

Here the Isonzo has two courses, between which is a vast expanse of sand. During the bombardment, which kept the enemy motionless, the nearer of the two arms of the river was rapidly forded; it is shallow and has only a slight current. Under the flashes of the guns one saw a black and silent swarm of troops cross the stony river-bed carring over to the deeper arm the material necessary for the construction of rafts. When the artillery became silent, at the appointed hour, rafts crowded with soldiers pushed out into the darkness. The first companies threw themselves on to the left bank, occupying it. They were joined by other forces, and the occupation was extended. A strong bridge-head was formed. Meanwhile the engineers were busily engaged in forming a strong pontoon bridge. At intervals vivid flashes and explosions came from the Austrian guns, and rifle firing was heard mingling with the regular cracle of the machine-guns. The first line of our occupation was dislodging bodies of Austrians from their trenches. If they showed any obstinacy the trench was taken by assault.

Then—high, intense, enthusiastic—one heard the triumphal shout, "Savoia!" The tempestuous cry echoing through the night made the hearts of the soldiers waiting in the rear beat with joy. One understood what was happening from the firing and voices. Towards midnight the Austrians counter-attacked, but were immediately driven back. Then for a moment the darkness was full of the eloquent voice of victory.

There were very few wounded. At dawn our columns passed across the Isonzo and the advance guard pushed on towards the heights of Monfalcone.

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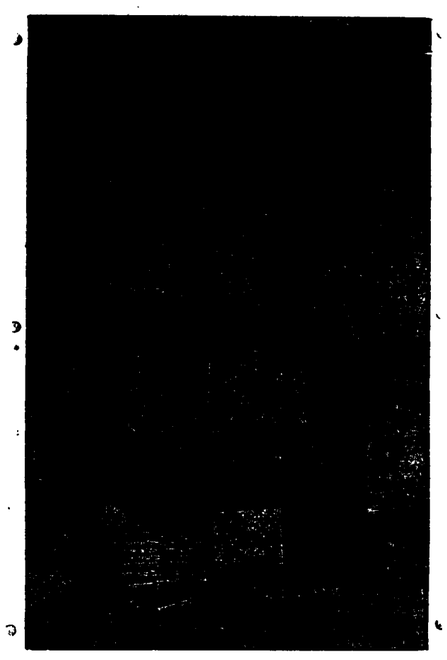

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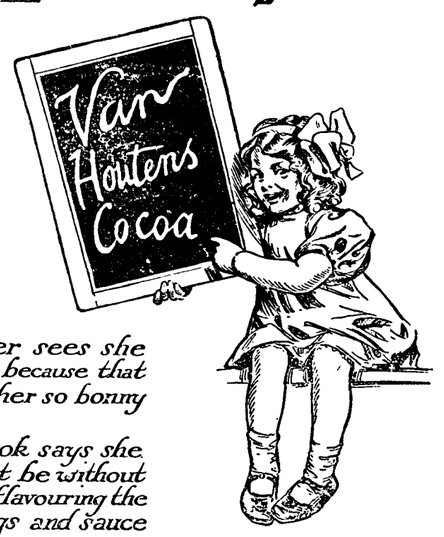

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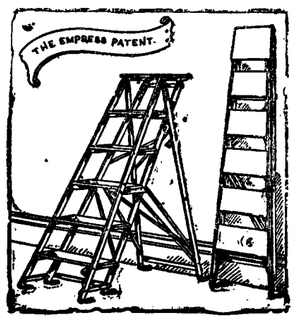

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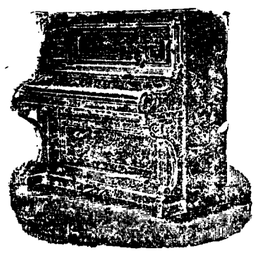

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